

MARCH 27, 1880.

THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 539.—Vol. XXI.

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The reason why so many are unable to take Cocoa is, that varieties commonly sold are mixed with Starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble, while really making them *thick, heavy, and indigestible*. This may be easily detected, *for if Cocoa thickens in the cup it proves the addition of Starch*. CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE is genuine; it is, therefore, three times the strength of these Cocoas, and a refreshing beverage like Tea or Coffee.

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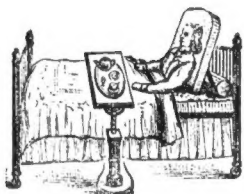
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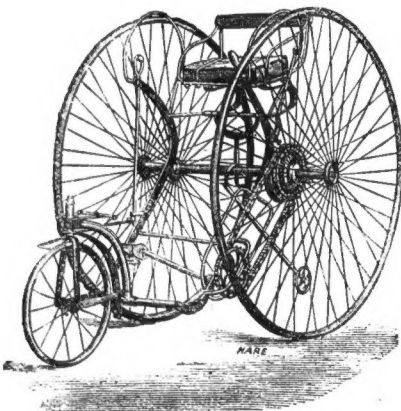
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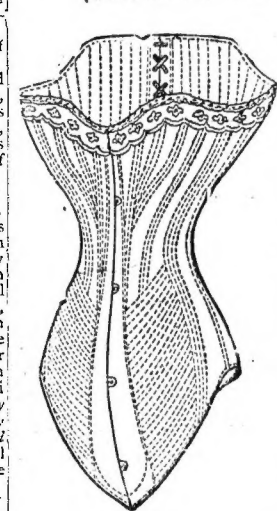
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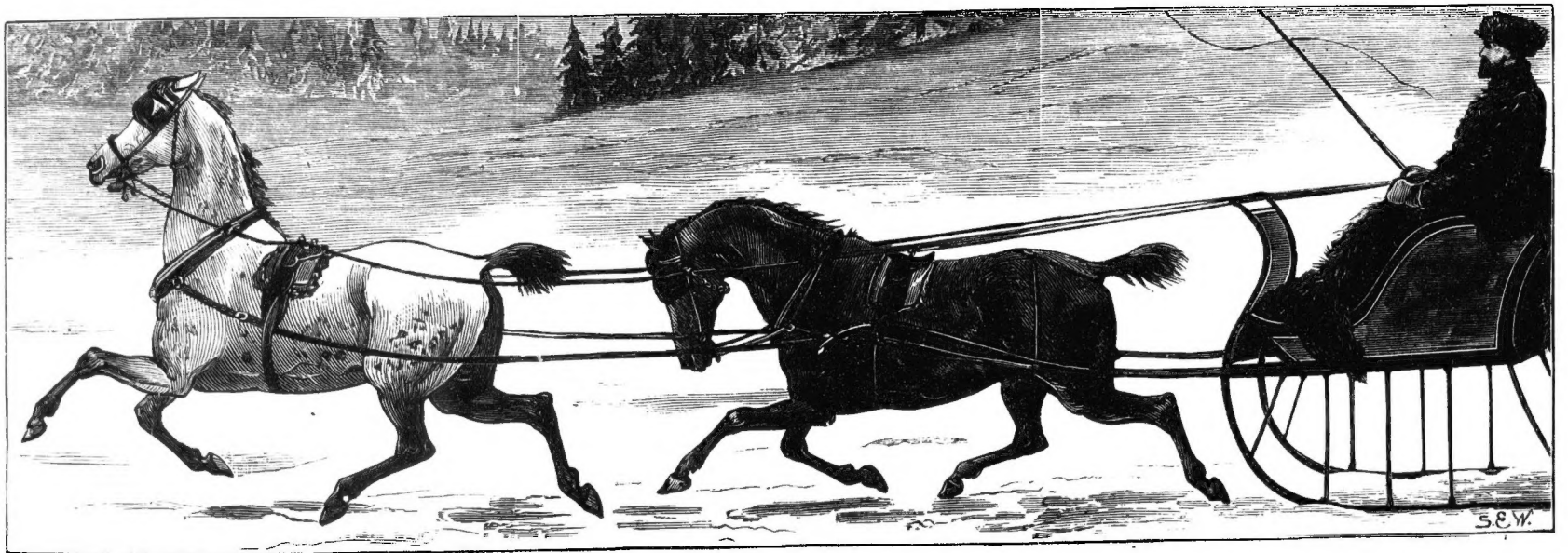
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SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880

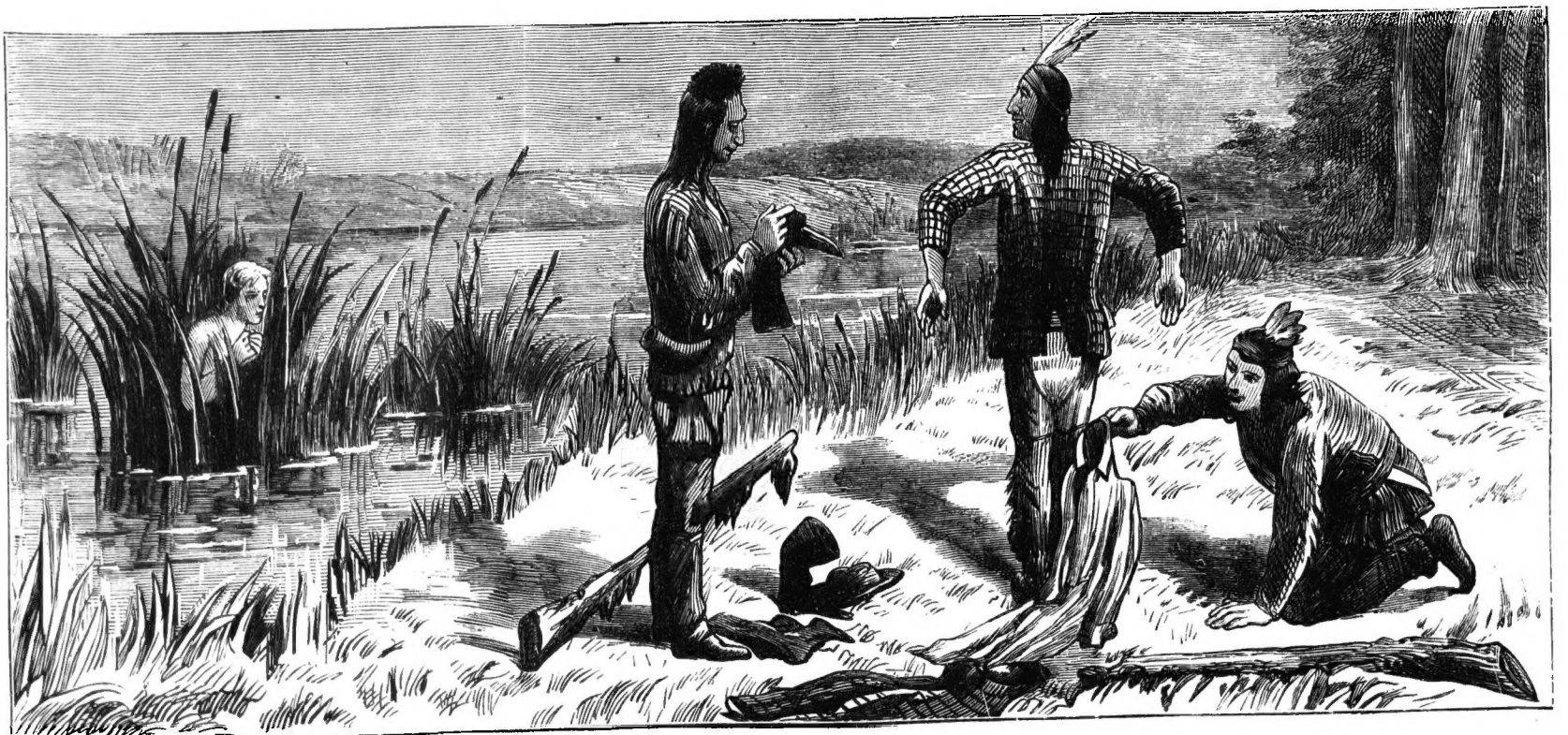
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RED RIVER TERRITORY—SLEIGHING, NEW STYLE



BRITISH COLUMBIA—TAKE CARE WHERE YOU BATHE

SKETCHES IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Topics of the Week

"YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST."—Keen politicians are seldom in any doubt how they should vote, their sympathies and antipathies are powerful, and they are usually incapable of regarding a question, except from one particular point of view. There is, however, a vast body of electors who ordinarily are but faintly interested in partisan politics, but who nevertheless have a genuine though somewhat lazy sentiment of patriotism, and who therefore at a season like the present are conscientiously exercised as to how they shall vote. In quiet times, it must be confessed, this species of elector often does not vote at all, he excuses himself on the ground that in a constituency of some thousands his poor little vote is only of infinitesimal value; or, as not uncommonly happens, he is equally satisfied, or equally dissatisfied, with each of the rival candidates, holding that, whichever gets in, his borough or county will be equally well or ill represented. In quiet times, this elector looks to men rather than to measures, and, although professedly a Blue in politics, will cheerfully vote for Buff if he thinks Buff the better fellow of the two. But this sort of trimming, half-hearted policy won't do, he is told, at the present time. He is in the midst of a tremendous crisis, issues of the most momentous importance hang upon his vote; instead of the difference being only like that between Tweedledum and Tweedledee, as, poor easy-going fellow, he used to phrase it, he has now to choose whether the destinies of his country are to be directed by angels or demons. But then he is sorely puzzled to discover which are the angelic and which the satanic hosts. He reads a placard on a wall which tells him that Lord Beaconsfield squandered eight millions in producing misery and bloodshed, which eight millions might have been spent in establishing baths and washhouses, pensioning poor widows, and doing various other works of beneficence. Contrariwise, he sees in a public-house window a bill which shows him how Mr. Gladstone wasted the resources of the nation, multiplied the debt, and brought us into contempt with foreigners; while Lord Beaconsfield, besides being most economical of Premiers, has raised her to the highest pinnacle of respect. As thorough-going partisans are impervious to eloquence unless it confirms their views, it may be presumed that the copious oratory of the last six months has been exhibited chiefly for the benefit of the lukewarm elector. As it is easier to criticise than to defend, and as the Liberals are decidedly superior in speaking power to their opponents, they have had the best of the contest as far as words go. But we are not quite sure that the impression they made on the lukewarm elector was altogether to their advantage. He got bored by their excessive flow of words, while their exaggerated abuse of the Government has inclined him, out of sheer contradiction, to take the other side. In this respect Mr. Gladstone has done signal service to the Conservatives, and he still, as Macaulay described him forty years ago, may be styled the "hope of the Tories." On the whole, therefore, at the present moment, the lukewarm elector inclines to Conservatism, but he would show greater enthusiasm in the cause if the Conservative candidates put forward were men of more capacity, and if they were less given to defer to the prejudices of publicans and retail shopkeepers.

ENGLAND AND AFGHANISTAN.—Afghanistan was the last subject discussed in the House of Lords before the dissolution of Parliament, and a more appropriate theme of debate could hardly have been suggested for the occasion. Whether we approve what has been done in that country or not, there can be no question as to the importance of the consequences which must spring from the policy of the Government. It is to be feared that we are not yet at the end of our difficulties, but the main obstacles to a settlement have certainly been overcome. The mass of the people recognise that the power of England is irresistible, and they are beginning to understand that she has no wish to interfere with them except in so far as the security of India renders interference inevitable. It is possible that for some time no particular chief may have sufficient influence to acquire supremacy over the whole nation, but it has not been proved that this would be a misfortune. The word "nation" is, indeed, misleading when applied to a people like the Afghans. They are a community of tribes, not a united State; and each tribe may be happier in the enjoyment of independence than if forced to yield unwilling obedience to a supreme lord. Whatever may be the ultimate decision as to the justice of our war with them, they are likely in a short time to profit largely by the closer intercourse into which they have been forced to enter with our Indian Empire. Lord Cranbrook was able to announce that the railway to Candahar will probably be completed in 1882. This will not only be of advantage to us from a military point of view; it will for the first time bring the Afghans within the scope of a great industrial and commercial movement. Should it lead to the development of the resources of their country, England will have little cause to trouble herself about their friendship; they will inevitably favour the Power whose alliance is most beneficial to their interests. In the mean time Russia has received the most effective warning possible that she will not be permitted to

intrigue against us in Afghanistan. If the Liberals come into power they will derive all the benefit that is to be secured from this triumph without having incurred the odium which attaches, according to their view, to the means by which it has been secured.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE PUBLICANS.—Mr. Bright has two opposite methods with people with whom he disagrees. The difference depends on who the people are. If they are English Bishops, or English landlords, or English Tories generally, their political errors are treated as moral obliquities, and the vocabulary of vituperation is ransacked for epithets to depict their baseness. But if the Americans persist in obstinately clinging to the doctrines of Protection, that which in the English Squire was a mortal offence becomes merely a venial error, and the veteran Apostle of Free Trade lectures his wrongheaded cousin in the mildest and most persuasive fashion. This latter was the method adopted the other day with the Birmingham publicans. It indicates, perhaps, his perception of the political importance of the trade, that Mr. Bright, who is conscientiously opposed to all alcoholic indulgence, should have addressed the purveyors of these potent liquids in such sympathetic and soothing language. We do not intend here to discuss the question of Sunday closing in England, or the propriety of transferring the power of licensing from magistrates to corporations: we prefer to regard Beer simply in its political aspect. A generation ago the publicans were quite as often Liberal as Conservative; they are now organised into a solid phalanx of Toryism. It is as rare now to find an English tavern-keeper who is a Radical, as to find a French Ultramontane who is a Republican. The reason is the same in either case. Both publicans and clericals consider themselves the victims of persecution. It is curious to note that the publicans are grateful for apparently small mercies. The Conservative Government never attempted to reverse the public-house policy of their predecessors, except in granting a small extension of the hour of closing, nor is it probable (though revenge is said to be sweet) that if the Liberals return to power they will uphold a scheme of confiscation. The truth is, it is the ultra-Radicals who frighten Miss Bung into the arms of the Tories. There is no knowing what dreadful things Sir Wilfrid might not do, if he had the chance, and he might get the chance if his political allies were in office. Sir Wilfrid is just as much a bogey to poor Miss Bung, as Messrs. Naquet and Madier de Montjau are to an average French *curé*.

FOREIGN LIBERALS AND THE TORY GOVERNMENT.—In their general principles the Liberals of the Continent have much more sympathy with the Whigs and Radicals of this country than with the Tories. Yet there is hardly a Liberal paper in Europe (Italy excepted) which does not express a hope that Lord Beaconsfield will secure a majority in the coming elections. This is a very remarkable fact, and is surely worthy of the attention of Englishmen. It is, of course, solely due to the foreign policy of the Government. Rightly or wrongly, Continental Liberals are of opinion that if Mr. Gladstone returns to power England will resume her old policy of isolation; while it is believed that a Tory Government would insist on making the influence of Great Britain felt in the affairs of the world. The Liberal leaders maintain that this is a mistake, and very probably it is; but the fact that such an impression exists should not be without effect. The principles of the so-called Manchester school ought to be definitely repudiated by politicians who do not hold them, so that all the world may know the objects which England under a Liberal Government would seek to promote. There can be no doubt that if this country appeared to abandon its interest in foreign politics, the influences which tend towards war would be greatly strengthened. The courage of Russia would revive, and the world would be disquieted by fresh rumours as to her hopes and designs. The conviction that England would always be ready to do her duty would restrain the turbulent impulses not only of Russia but of every other great Power in which there is a warlike party. It is a mistake to suppose that in order to act effectually we should have to form this or that alliance. By entering into formal engagements with Germany and Austria, for instance, we should make an enemy of France; by concluding an Anglo-French alliance, on the other hand, we should excite the enmity of Austria and Germany. We can play our proper part thoroughly only by preserving our freedom of action, letting Europe understand, at the same time, that we do not mean to be left out of account in the settlement of matters which affect our welfare. If this is recognised by the Liberals, it is unfortunate that they should have allowed their real principles to be generally misunderstood.

DESERTS AND ISTHMUSES.—Geographically speaking, it may be doubted whether the world in which we live is the best of all possible worlds. The philosopher imagines, for instance, that he could have planned a far more convenient configuration of land and water. Europe, if we omit the great mass of Russia, is all that could be desired. It is admirably indented by gulfs and inland seas, and it is artificially warmed by the Gulf Stream and by the deserts of North Africa. But Europe is a very exceptional gem among continents. Look at Africa, for instance. But for the warming-pan advantages conferred by the Sahara, the mission of Africa, before the Suez Canal was made, was,

speaking geographically, to make the voyage to India twice as long as it need have been. Africa would, the philosopher fancies, be improved if she were cut in two by an equatorial sea studded with beautiful islands. Then, at her southern extremity, if the space of the thirsty Kalahari Desert were occupied by sea, and an island equal in extent to the land thus submerged were anchored off the Cape, South Africa would be less afflicted with droughts, and another emigration field would be provided in the temperate zone of the Southern Hemisphere. Of Southern Asia there is little reason to complain; but there is a great waste of space in the desert plateau north of the Himalayas. What a splendid maritime thoroughfare there might be if the Black Sea communicated with the Caspian, and the Caspian was extended through a chain of lakes into the Pacific to the north of Pekin! The island-continent of Australia again would be improved if she were pushed some five or ten degrees further south, so as to get more of her territory out of the zone of excessive thirst and heat, or if she were provided with an interior ridge of snow mountains, or if her monotonous coast-line were deeply indented with bays. Of the two Americas there is less to be said of a derogatory character, they are plentifully provided with lakes and rivers, and their deserts are comparatively small. The Americans, we observe, are planning the irrigation and reclamation of one of these regions, and, now that engineers have successfully cut through one isthmus and are likely to bisect another, it is possible that future generations, with increased knowledge, and under the pressure of advancing numbers, may manage to convert what are at present the most forbidding regions of the earth's surface into smiling gardens and pastures.

MR. PARNELL'S SUPREMACY.—It is one of the most significant facts in recent Irish history that Mr. Parnell has risen to a position of real importance. On his return from the United States he was received as a sort of hero, and he dictates to his followers with the air of a master what candidates they shall or shall not support. Yet we look in vain for any qualities of character or intellect which justify the honour with which he is treated. O'Connell, whom he appears to imitate, was a man of genuine distinction; in his way he was what people were at one time fond of calling "a king of men." But Mr. Parnell is not even eloquent, and the sole contribution he has made to the political ideas of his time is that the duty of Irish members is to render the British Parliament ridiculous. His tactics were utterly disapproved by Mr. Butt, and he is disliked by every reasonable and moderate member of the Home Rule party. In one sense it is perhaps an advantage that such a politician as this should secure the most prominent place in the faction to which he belongs. He confirms Englishmen of all parties in their dislike of Home Rule, and he reveals to the more intelligent section of his own countrymen that an Irish Parliament would hardly be dominated by its wisest members. On the whole, however, Mr. Parnell's supremacy is a misfortune both for England and for Ireland. Whatever the Irish may think, there is a sincere desire in this country to conciliate them by generous treatment; and there can be little doubt that the object could be attained by means of calm discussion. But calm discussion is impossible while Mr. Parnell goes about stirring the passions of the peasantry. So long as his influence lasts the great mass of the people will refuse even to listen to schemes which are not wild and impracticable.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.—Poor people, arguing from the restraints imposed upon them by their poverty, are apt to suppose that the possession of riches implies unlimited self-indulgence. Fortunately, however, this is rarely the case, except where a windfall raises some poor man to affluence. No doubt rich people regard some things as necessities which to others are superfluities, but at the same time, when the opportunity of indulgence is always present the desire languishes, just as grocers' apprentices are said to view plums and raisins with indifferent eyes. But riches also directly conduce to discipline. Wealthy parents can command the best service. If they are fairly sensible people they delegate to their nurses and governesses the power of enforcing discipline among their children, their sons go to public schools where the master's authority is rarely disputed by the parents, and where, if their boy is flogged, it is felt to be part of the discipline of the school, which is almost certain to be judiciously administered, and with which, therefore, parental interference would be inadvisable. Thus it comes to pass that the sons and daughters of the gentry (if we may venture in these democratic days to use that old-fashioned word) before they attain manhood and womanhood go very often through a far sterner and more searching course of discipline than falls to the lot of the children of tradesmen and mechanics. There is nothing new in this observation, it was made by Dr. Johnson more than a hundred years ago, and is as true now as it was then. But the idea naturally comes into the mind when we hear of the unwillingness of the poor to have their children chastised by strangers. The other day an indignant mother came to a Board School armed with a whip, and while engaged in a tussle with one of the masters, her son assaulted him with a poker. Imagine such a scene occurring at Eton or Harrow! These poor parents have less sense of the value of discipline than more cultivated people, and, moreover, they have less confidence that the powers entrusted to the schoolmaster may not be

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abused. Still, considering the amount of caning that goes on, and the jealousy of parents, there is fair reason to suppose that the masters and mistresses of the schools to which the children of the working classes are sent do not often inflict corporal punishment with undue severity.

MR. GLADSTONE AND AUSTRIA.—Mr. Gladstone can hardly have been surprised to learn that his extraordinary attack on Austria in one of his electioneering speeches has produced a very unfavourable impression in that country. A more unjust attack on a foreign nation has seldom been made by an English statesman. Even in the days of Austrian supremacy in Italy his charges would have been grossly exaggerated; but at the present time they are simply ridiculous. Everybody has heard enough, and more than enough, of Mr. Gladstone's enthusiasm for the growth of Liberal ideas; but he seems to care for their development only in countries which happen for some special reason to excite his sympathies. Had he given moderate attention to the recent history of Austria, he must have known that there is no State in Europe which has made more rapid progress towards a free and enlightened system of government. After the disasters of 1866 the Emperor Francis Joseph was placed in a most painful and difficult position, and it is in the highest degree to his honour that he made no attempt to escape from his perplexities by despotic measures. On the contrary, he granted all the just demands of Hungary; and when the Dual System was established he did everything in his power to conciliate each of the nationalities of which the two main sections of the Empire are composed. The task is not yet completed; but this is due to its vastness and complexity, not to the want of good will on the part either of the Emperor or of his advisers. A country in such a position as this surely deserves from English statesmen, not wild abuse, but sympathy and encouragement. We fear there can be no doubt as to the significance of the tone Mr. Gladstone has adopted. Austria is at this moment the most formidable rival of Russia, and if Pan Slavism ever threatens the peace of Europe she is the first Power with which it will come into conflict. This, it seems, is an offence which cannot be forgiven by the leader of English Liberalism.

NOTICE.—The Half-Sheet this week, though delivered in the middle of the paper, must be placed for binding between pages 324 and 333.



LYCEUM.—MERCHANT OF VENICE Every Evening, at 8.15. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Morning Performances every Saturday during April at 2 o'clock.

NEW SADLER'S WELLS.—Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN, Proprietor and Manager.—This (Saturday) Evening, and during EASTER WEEK, Mr. Tom Taylor's famous comedy-drama CLANCARTY, at 8. Farce at 7.15. No Fees.

BRITANNIA THEATRE, Hoxton.—Sole Lessee, Mrs. S. LANE.—Every Evening, at 6.45. GEMMA. Misses B. Adams, Bellair, Brewer, Keyner, Newham, Drayton, Summers; Messrs. J. B. Howe, Newbould, Evans, Lewis, Chaiton, Towers. THE DEVIL TO PAY. Mrs. S. Lane; Messrs. Reynolds, Edwood, Drayton, Reeve, Hyde, Herman. TWIDDLETUMST. Mdlles. Vivian and Rosalind; Messrs. Simpson, Romaine, Waller, and Fred Evans.

NEW GRECIAN THEATRE, City Road.—Sole Proprietor, Mr. T. G. CLARK.—Every Evening, at 7. THE PIERROT'S DAY OUT. Mr. Frank Sims; Ballet Troupe. At 7.30, RUSSIA, by R. Keesee and H. B. Farnie. Messrs. F. Gould, Dobell, Monkhouse, Syms, Parker, Glenny, Grant; Mdlles. Marie Allen, Agnes Thomas, Jane Covey, M. A. Victor, Inch, &c. To conclude with THE DIVIDED HOUSE. A Morning Performance of RUSSIA on Easter Monday at 1.30.

EASTER HOLIDAYS—1880.

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS will commence their FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SERIES of EASTER FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES, in the ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, on MONDAY, 29th March, when performances will be given in the AFTERNOON at THREE o'clock, and in the EVENING at EIGHT.

THE HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, which has been in active rehearsal for several weeks past, WILL BE ENTIRELY NEW, from first to last, FIVE THOUSAND PLACES.

ON EASTER MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3, and EASTER MONDAY NIGHT at 8, THE

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS will inaugurate their Fifteenth Annual Series of Easter Holiday Entertainments WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY

BRILLIANT PROGRAMME, containing NEW AND ORIGINAL SONGS written and composed expressly for Messrs. Moore and Burgess by HENRY S. LEIGH, E. L. BLANCHARD, F. WEATHERLY, G. R. SIMS, CHARLES DUNNIE, JOHN HOBSON, ELIZABETH PHILIP, and W. M. LUTZ. FIVE THOUSAND PLACES.

Facilities, 5s. od.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Great Area and Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2 and at 7. No fees of any kind. Tickets and Seats can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from 10 a.m.

GRAND OPENING OF THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

GEORGE W. MOORE and FREDERICK BURGESS, Sole Lessees.

EASTER TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

During the Passion Week, the

THE MOORE AND BURGESS HALL

has been BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND EMBELLISHED

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Brilliant Attractions for the Holidays.

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Now open daily to the Public an Exhibition of

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Painted expressly for the Proprietors of "THE GRAPHIC" by the following Artists among others:

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MARCUS STONE, A.R.A.
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AND "CHERRY RIPE," by J. E. MILLAIS, R.A.

A Collection of Black and White Drawings by the following Artists are also on view:

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NOTE.—As the proceeds will be given to a charitable fund for the benefit of Artists, no free invitations will be issued.

BRIGHTON THEATRE ROYAL AND OPERA-HOUSE.
—Proprietress and Manager, Mrs. H. NYE CHART.—On MONDAY, March 29. Last Five Nights of Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM'S Celebrated Comedy Company.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES. Under Royal Patronage.—Grand Holiday Attractions. Special Engagement of all the Star Artists. Commence at 8 o'clock. Grand Ballet Divertissement from THE PERI OF PERU, at 9.30. Miss Nelly Power, Mr. Dewinne. Mdlle. Alice Holt and the Corps de Ballet. Snowball Ballet at 10.45. Prices 6d. to 2s. 2s.

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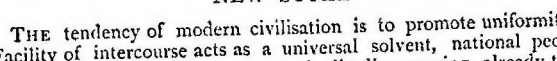
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THE PARIS OFFICE of this paper is 15, Rue Blue, where subscriptions and advertisements can also be received.



RED RIVER TERRITORY—SLEIGHING, OLD AND NEW STYLE

THE tendency of modern civilisation is to promote uniformity. Facility of intercourse acts as a universal solvent, national peculiarities of costume, &c., are gradually disappearing, already the more educated classes are much alike in the various countries of Christendom, and those of us who survive to the middle of the next century will perhaps find all civilised nations fused into an Anglo-American type. This tendency towards uniformity is exemplified in the structure past and present of the sleigh—that indispensable adjunct to winter travelling in cold countries. About the old-fashioned sleigh, with its gaily decorated sides, its jingling bells, and its driver reclining as if on a couch, there was a refreshing touch of

strangeness; whereas the modern sleigh is merely a dogcart on skates instead of wheels. In which of the two vehicles the driver has the most adequate control over his horses may be a moot question. English coachmen have always inclined to place themselves on a height above their steeds; whereas the Americans, who know something about driving, prefer that the reins should make, between horse and driver, a line as nearly as possible parallel with the road. The new style of sleigh evidently owes its introduction to the influence of European (that is to say, English) ideas upon Canadian customs.—Our engravings are from sketches by Mr. H. Bullock Webster.

BATHING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

It is needless to observe that this is a summer incident. Even those valorous gentlemen who take their dip in the Serpentine all through the winter would be compelled to forego this luxury in North Western America, where, during the winter months, there is no such thing as water to be seen. It is only producible by the application of artificial heat. As for our picture, it tells its own story. We can only say that if the red men often commit these sort of larcenies, leaving the wretched pale-faces naked in the wilderness, there must be a large number of the white inhabitants of what used to be called the Hudson Bay Territory who must wish for the speedy extinction of these copper-coloured sons of the soil.—Our engraving is from a sketch by Mr. H. Bullock Webster.

LIEUTENANT. J. L. RAINES, N.N.C.

LIEUTENANT JOHN LAWRENCE RAINES, who was killed at the commencement of the Zulu War, was the eldest son of the Rev. C. A. Raines, Vicar of St. Peter's, Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was twenty-nine years of age, and was an officer of the Natal Native Contingent, attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson's column, moving towards Ekowe, when on January 22nd, 1879, the day of Isandlwana, he was suddenly attacked by some Zulus, who had been lying in ambush. The dusky warriors flying from bush to bush, and firing with great rapidity, greatly harassed our troops, and one Zulu, who was evidently a crack shot, posted himself in a bush some eighty yards distant, from which he kept up an incessant and very effective fire. Lieutenant Raines, regardless of danger, stepped out into the open, and saying "See me knock over that man," fired, and said that he felt sure he had hit him; but the next moment a puff of smoke came from the bush, and he himself fell dead, the bullet having pierced his head. He and his dead comrades were interred at the foot of Majja's Hill, the burial service being read by the chaplain, the Rev. R. Robertson. A small wooden cross bearing the names of those who lie below was soon afterwards erected on the spot by a passing convoy, and the Zulus have never disturbed the graves nor displaced the humble monument. Our portrait of Lieutenant Raines is from a photograph by L. Eckerson, King Street West, Hamilton, Ontario.

LIEUTENANT PALANDER

LIEUTENANT ADOLF ARNOLD LOUIS PALANDER, the gallant commander of the little Swedish steamship, Vega, now so well known as the first vessel which has ever accomplished the North-East Passage, is a native of Carlsrona, the principal naval station of Sweden, and his family has had a long and honourable connection with the Swedish navy. Although still comparatively young, having been born in 1842, he may by virtue of his experience be classed among the veterans of Arctic exploration. While still a cadet he made several voyages to different parts of the world, including two visits to Iceland, and, since obtaining his commission in 1864, he has taken part in no fewer than three Arctic expeditions, and it is upon the successful issue of the latest and most fruitful of these that he and Professor Nordenskjöld are receiving the congratulations of the civilised world. In the Swedish Polar Expedition of 1868 he was second in command on board the *Sophia*, under Captain Von Otter, the present Swedish Minister of Marine, and in the subsequent one of 1872, which wintered at Spitzbergen, lat. N. 81° 42', he was in command of the exploring vessel *Pothem*. His skill in navigation, and the marked intelligence which he then displayed in the moral and hygienic management of his men, as well as the able assistance he rendered to his scientific companions, gave sufficient indications of his suitability to occupy the position of commander of the *Vega*. The favourable opinions formed of him have been amply justified by the result. He has not only skillfully guided his vessel through the perils of the North-East Passage, but has brought her, and what is of still greater importance, her crew and the other members of the expedition safe and sound back to the shores of Europe. Lieutenant Palander is a man of resolute character, and must be possessed of considerable administrative capacity, the latter possibly augmented by the personal liking which he inspires in those with whom he comes in contact. The victory achieved by our Swedish neighbours is without doubt due in a great measure to his unremitting watchfulness and navigating skill. The *Vega* was expected at Portsmouth on Monday, it being arranged that Professor Nordenskjöld, Lieutenant Palander, and their adventurous companions should be welcomed on their arrival by Admiral Ryder and Sir G. Nares, Commander Beaumont, and other officers of the late English Arctic Expedition. The vessel was, however, delayed by contrary winds, and in consequence the banquet, which was to have been given in their honour by the Geographical Society, and at which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was to preside, had to be postponed.

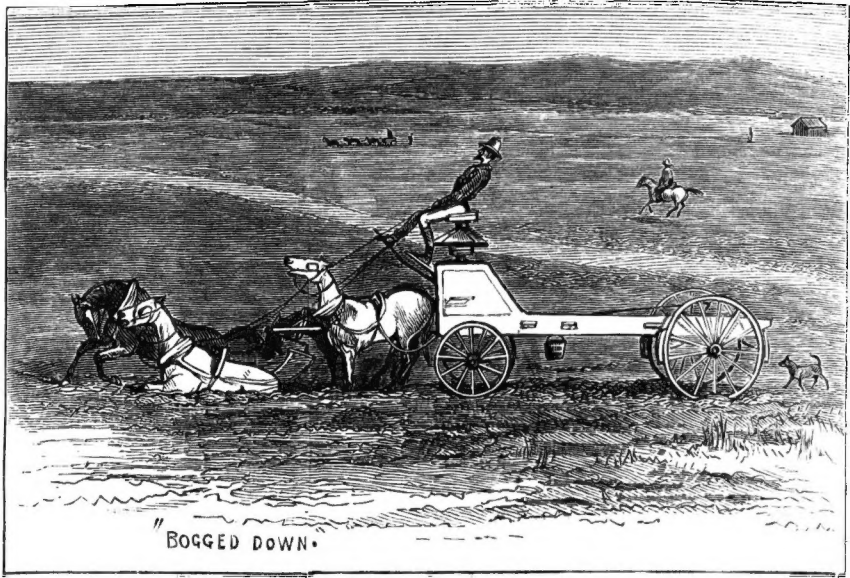
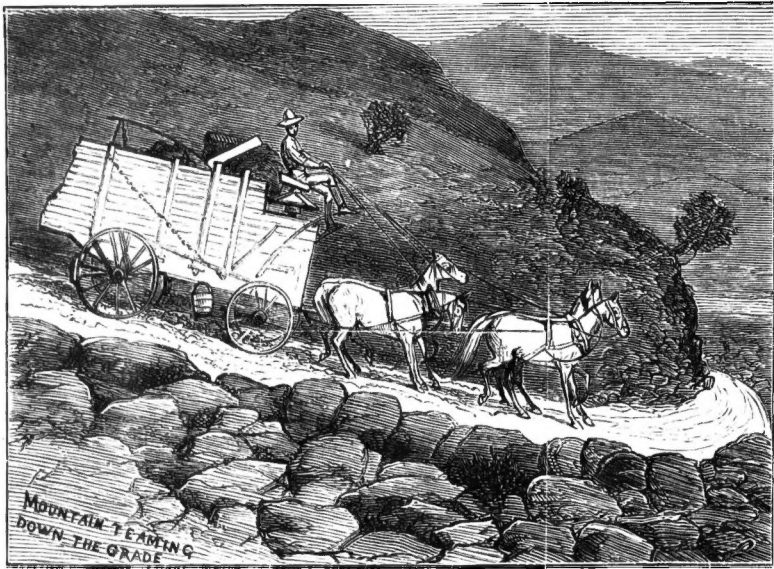
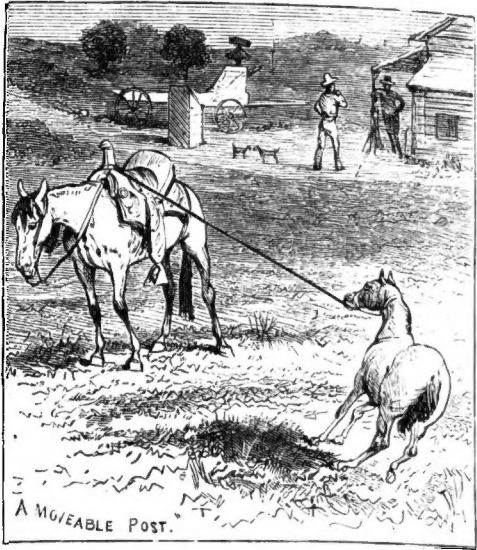
Our portrait of Lieutenant Palander is from a photograph by Wald Dahllöf, Gothenburg.

LIEUT. C. A. MONTANARO, R.A.

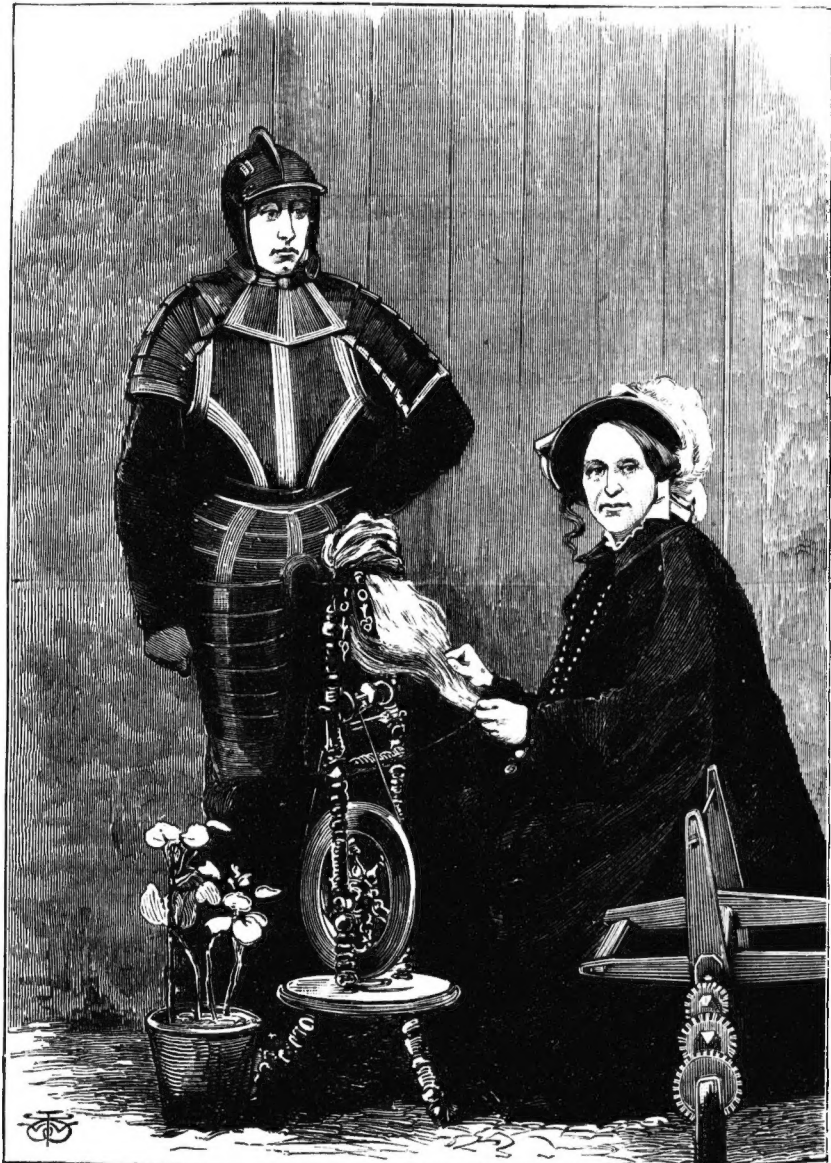
LIEUTENANT CHARLES ALFRED MONTANARO was born in June, 1855, educated at the Southampton College, passed direct into the Royal Military Academy (at his first attempt) in February, 1872, and got his commission in August, 1874, having been in the same term with the late Prince Imperial. He proceeded to India with his battery in January, 1876, and served at Allahabad and Morar until the beginning of 1878, when he was appointed to No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery (Major Swinley's), at Abbotabad. He was amongst the first to cross the frontier, and was in all the skirmishes in the Kurum and Khost Valley with General Sir F. Roberts's force. He was subsequently at the battle of Charasiah, and at the taking of Cabul on Dec. 19, when he received the wounds from the effects of which he died next day. He invented a rack for carrying trenching tools on mules, which was adopted by No. 2 Mountain Battery throughout the campaign, and he also invented an improved fuse, which was being made at the Dum Dum factory at the time of his death.—Our portrait is from a photograph by B. Scott and Son, Devonshire Street, Carlisle.

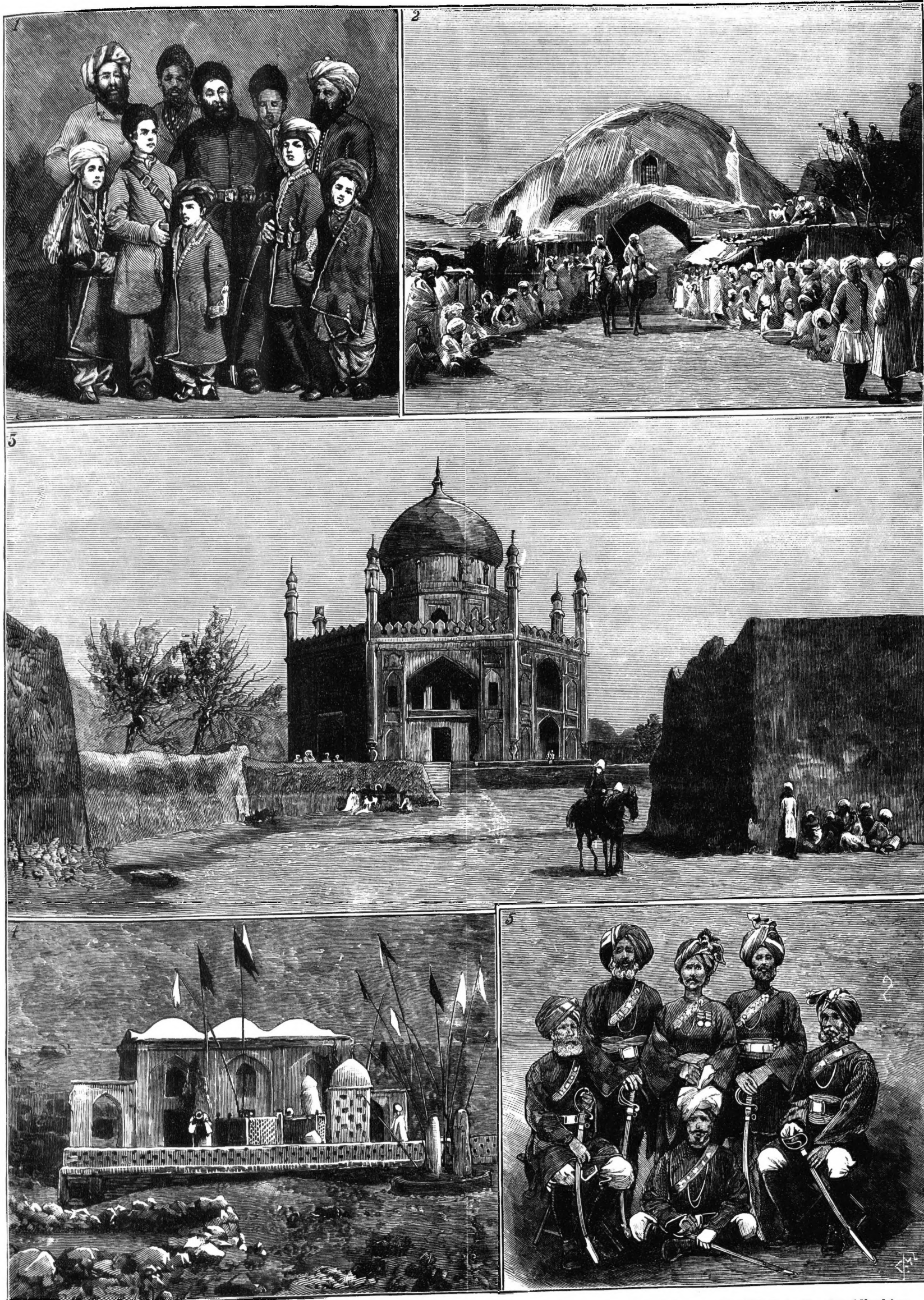
THE ROYAL CADETS AT ST. LUCIA

OUR illustrations are from sketches by Mr. Thomas N. Dix, of St. Lucia, who writes:—"On landing at Port Soufrière, after visiting the Small Piton, the young Princes and their party mounted native ponies and started for the Soufrière or Sulphur Springs. Of these Mr. Breen, the local historian, says:—"The greatest natural curiosity in St. Lucia is the sulphureous mountain which has given its name to the parish where it is situated. The crater appears at an elevation of a thousand feet above the sea level, between two hills totally denuded of vegetation. It occupies a space of three acres, and is crusted over with sulphur, alum, cinders, and other volcanic matter, in the midst of which are to be seen several cauldrons in a perpetual state of ebullition. In some the water is remarkably clear; but in



SKETCHES IN CALIFORNIA





1. Shere Ali Khan, Governor of Kandahar, and His Family.—2. Char Soo, where Lieut. Miles was Assassinated, Jan. 10, 1879.—3. Tomb of Ahmed Shah, the Founder of Kandahar.—4. Sultan Weis's Tomb.—5. Native Officers, 19th Bengal Lancers.

the larger basins it is quite black, and boils up to the height of two or three feet, constantly emitting dense clouds of sulphureous steam, accompanied by the most offensive and suffocating stench. From the comparative heaviness of the surrounding air, these clouds generally ascend to the summit of the hills, and then shoot off horizontally in the direction of the wind. My second sketch shows black guides serving poached eggs to the Princes, Lord Charles Scott, and the rest of their party, following an old custom, which prevails among the guides, of poaching eggs in the hot springs, and offering them to strangers who visit the Souffrière."

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH'S COMMITTEE

IN this engraving we have a portrait group of the charitable ladies and gentlemen who are actively working with her grace the Duchess of Marlborough, for the relief of the distressed poor of Ireland. Twice a week the Committee hold sittings at Dublin Castle to vote grants of relief among fifty-nine local committees, whose administration they supervise through the agency of inspectors, besides being furnished regularly with reports and returns from the local bodies themselves; and the Honorary Secretaries and other members are also engaged daily, sometimes from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., in correspondence with the relief centres, or looking after the despatch of clothing. In her latest letter to the Lord Mayor of London, her Grace acknowledges the thirteenth weekly remittance of 2,000*l.*, and says, "There is no fear of famine, but there is dire destitution in the mountainous parts and on the sea coast, and, above all things, a great need of clothing and of good seed. We are using all our efforts to supply these two requirements, even at the risk of dangerously reducing our balance; for we are firmly convinced that, after the electoral struggle is over, should the distress continue or increase in its intensity during the summer months (as some prophesy it will), then the stream of English charity will flow afresh and with redoubled strength, according to our need."

We have been assisted in the production of our engravings by photographs taken by M. Allen and Co., Westland Row, Dublin; G. Mansfield, Grafton Street, Dublin; and Chancellor, Lower Sackville Street, Dublin.

THE CITY OF CABUL

OUR panorama of the city of Cabul, the Sherpur Cantonments, and the surrounding country, is from a compass sketch by Lieutenant J. Burn Murdoch, R.E., and is taken from the Bamaru Heights above the Sherpur Cantonments, the interior of which, with the long boundary wall, is seen in the foreground. Here are the quarters of General Roberts and his troops, and the various barracks and gates in the ramparts are well indicated by the sub-titles. The gates mentioned by the name of each general refer to the attack made on the Sherpur Cantonments last December. The wall is some 2,000 yards long and about sixteen feet high, with a ditch forty feet broad in front, and surmounted by a rampart on the interior, loopholed for musketry fire. The rear of the cantonments is formed by the Bamaru Heights, which rise some 300 feet above the plain. It was from these heights, in 1841, that the enemy poured down upon our former cantonments, which were situated nearer the city; but they now form a part of the cantonments themselves, and consequently are strongly held by General Roberts. The eastern side of the cantonments is protected by a comparatively weak wall of mud, which however, we believe, has been greatly strengthened by General Roberts. The total area of the cantonments is estimated at about two square miles. Within the enclosure is a range of barracks sufficiently capacious to hold 5,000 Europeans, and in which the British troops have been lodged, their native colleagues being quartered in huts. Between the cantonments and the city, from which the north-eastern suburbs are about a mile, is a plain studded by a few disused forts and detached buildings, and through which the River Cabul and a few small canals flow. Behind the city rises the mountain range of the Indian Caucasus, over which lies the road to Jellalabad and India. The city itself is estimated to contain about 60,000 inhabitants. It is in itself in no way attractive, having been built mainly of rough stone and red bricks after its partial destruction by our troops in 1842, and the streets are exceedingly narrow. The houses of the more wealthy classes are embellished with extensive courts and gardens, while there are four good-sized bazars, where traders from all parts of Western Asia congregate, for the trade of the city is considerable. Apart from its markets for native productions, it forms an intermediary depot between Turkistan and India. The city is, or rather was before its occupation by our troops, divided into two distinct quarters—the city proper and the Bala Hissar or Royal town, which, situated on a hill, was strongly fortified, and commanded the whole town. There was the Ameer's Palace, a number of public buildings, and a small town containing 5,000 inhabitants, and therein it was that General Roberts discovered the large stores of arms and ammunition which Shere Ali had collected for the campaign against us. According to the Afghans themselves, the city is 6,000 years old, Satan having fallen there when he was expelled from Heaven. In the days of Sultan Baber, the city was the capital of the Mogul Empire, and in more recent times it has been the scene of some of the most terrible tragedies which have been enacted in the history of the British Indian Empire; the last, the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his Embassy, is still fresh in our memory.

NOTES AT KANDAHAR

KANDAHAR is the second city of Afghanistan, and was its capital until Timur removed his Government to Cabul. According to native tradition it was originally found by Alexander the Great, but this is doubted by modern geographers. The present city was founded by Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Durani dynasty, to whom, as one of our illustrations represent, a very handsome tomb was erected, which has become a great object of veneration and a most holy sanctuary. He wished to call the city Ashreff-ul-Belaud (Noblest of Cities), but though this designation is used in official records, the people still use the old name Kandahar. Another prominent feature of Kandahar is the Char Soo (cross road), where the four principal streets of the town meet under the dome, and where the four great bazars of the city are situated. The bazars are lined with shops having a verandah in front, and each bazaar has a gate leading into the country, except the northern one, where the royal palace fronts the Char Soo. Under this dome Lieutenant Willis, R.A., was assassinated by a religious fanatic a few days after the arrival of our troops in the city. The tomb of Sultan Weis is a favourite resort for faithful devotees on Friday—the Mahomedan Sunday. Shere Ali Khan is the Governor of Kandahar, and has ably aided us in preserving order in the city. His services have been recognised by Lord Lytton, who has presented him with a six-pounder battery and some 2,000 rifles, in testimony of the value of his friendship. Shere Ali is of Royal blood, being a nephew of the late Ameer Shere Ali. Our portrait group depicts him with his sons and grandchildren. The two figures immediately behind him are attendants, who made their way into the group when the photograph was being taken. Our illustrations are from photographs by Major Owen, 19th Bengal Lancers. Of this regiment another illustration from the same source shows a group of native officers.

"LEFT TO DIE"

THIS sketch, for which we are indebted to Surgeon J. G. Rogers, R.A., represents a scene which was only too common during the Afghan War. The loss in camels has been acknowledged to have been 60,000. In many parts of the road carcasses in all stages of

decomposition lay in heaps of from ten to twenty, while amongst them would be standing a gaunt specimen still living, but pronounced unfit for further work, and "left to die."

SKETCHES IN CALIFORNIA

THESE engravings are from sketches sent by Mr. H. W. Rawlins, an English gentleman settled at Hanford, Tulare County, California. They are thus described by his brother, Mr. J. E. Rawlins:—"In the one we have a teamster hauling sawn lumber from one of the saw mills in the mountains. The grade is very steep most of the way, and there are some sharpish turns, so that a cool head and no small skill in driving are an absolute necessity in this kind of work. The brake is the most important part of the 'outfit,' and is so arranged as to have a bearing both in front of and behind the hind wheels. Another shows a very common operation in this irrigated country, and represents a man building the 'levee' or bank of a ditch. The implement used is a dump scraper, a kind of scoop, which is filled by raising the handle to the proper height when the horses are moving, and emptied in the desired place by raising the handles till the cutting edge of the implement sticks in the ground, when it is pulled over by the horses. In this case the handles are raised too high in the process of filling, rendering the draft heavier, and it is more than the wretched mustang and mule can manage. Another shows a common method of breaking to the saddle, or as the two bocaros would tell you, if you asked them what they were doing: 'Gentling a bronco,' which is dog-Spanish for a vicious animal. The idea is to show the colt that he can't buck a saddle off, so he is 'synched up' accordingly. In a fourth is depicted an incident which occurred a short time since at a neighbouring ranch, where a man had gone to take away a colt, which he had left in the pasture, and while he went to the house to settle with the rancher he left the colt tied to the horn of his horse's saddle. The horse had belonged to a bocaro, and knew his business thoroughly, keeping his eye on the colt, and moving away whenever it came near him, so as to keep the rope taut. In the irrigating season the soil gets very boggy, especially when it has its first flooding, and it is therefore necessary to keep in the beaten track when teaming. The venturesome teamster in our last sketch, counting on his empty waggon, has tried to make a short cut, and has got 'bogged down' for his rashness. The horses, however, won't take long to get out when they are unhitched, as they are used to this kind of thing, and he will then hitch them on to the hind end of the waggon and draw it out on to *terra firma*, making a mental resolution—which, if it could take the form of words, wouldn't be expressed in the choicest language—never to leave the road again in these parts."

RUSSIA—THE CATHEDRAL OF THE ASSUMPTION, MOSCOW

THIS little cathedral is one of the most important of all Russian sacred edifices. Formerly known as the Patriarchal Cathedral, but now as the Cathedral of the Assumption, or Repose of the Virgin, it has always served for the coronations of the Emperors, and many of the old Patriarchs lie buried there. The present building was reconstructed in 1475-9 from an old church built in 1325 by the Metropolitan Peter, after the model of the Cathedral at Vladimir, Aristotle of Fioravanti being the architect. It has been slightly altered at various times, and particularly after the great fire of 1737, but still retains its primitive form, with its quaint semi-Byzantine, semi-Lombardian architectural arrangements. In Dean Stanley's work on the Eastern Church, he writes, "It is in dimensions what in the West would be called a chapel rather than a cathedral. But it is so fraught with recollections, so teeming with worshippers, so bursting with tombs and pictures from the cupola to the pavement, that its smallness of space is forgotten in the fulness of its contents. On the platform of its nave, from Ivan the Terrible down to this day, the Czars have been crowned. Along its altar screen are deposited the most sacred pictures of Russia, high in the cupola is the chapel where, as at the summit of the Russian Church, the Russian Primates were elected. . . . Round the walls are buried the Primates of the Church; at the four corners—here, as in all Oriental buildings, the place of honour—lie those most highly venerated." One of the greatest treasures of the Cathedral is a picture of the Holy Virgin of Vladimir, said to have been painted by St. Luke, one of the most ancient and sacred relics in Russia, the jewels with which it is adorned are worth 45,000*l.* Here also is buried St. Peter, the first Metropolitan Primate of Moscow, while the martyred Metropolitan, St. Philip, put to death by Ivan the Terrible for withstanding that tyrant's wishes, lies in a silver shrine. To turn to the outside, the five domes, sheathed with copper-gilt plates, are supported by pillars covered with frescoes on a gold ground. "There is much gilding on the walls," writes Mr. Michell in his admirable hand-book to Russia, "but the glitter is somewhat modified by the grim representations of departed saints of the Church."

THE "COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER"

THE eccentric lady who styled herself "Countess of Derwentwater," and who for twenty years persisted in claiming to be the rightful heir to vast estates in the North of England, died on February 26. History records that John Radcliff, fourth Earl of Derwentwater, died in London at the early age of nineteen, but the "Countess" asserted that he was smuggled over into Germany, where he married, and left a large family, of which she was the only surviving representative. Twenty years ago she came over to this country, proclaimed her identity, and issued "warnings" to the tenants on the various estates, now in possession of the Admiralty, and on several occasions she appeared, in company with her henchman, at the places where the Admiralty Receiver attended to take the rents. In 1869 she took up her quarters in the ruined Castle of Dilton, from which she had to be forcibly ejected, after which she lived in a rough shed built upon the highway by some of her sympathisers until the Highway authorities were obliged to interfere. She next entered a distrait for rent upon a farm, and actually had some of the live stock sold by auction, and when the police interfered the mob sided with her, and there was a riot. For this affair she was sued by the Admiralty, and ordered to pay 500*l.* damages, but having no money she was adjudicated bankrupt, and committed for a time to Newcastle Gaol for contempt of Court, in refusing to answer questions. Her claim was patiently and thoroughly investigated, and and proved to be quite groundless, but she persisted in it down to a very recent date. The Countess spent much of her time in the study of the fine arts, and painted several pictures.

Our portrait of the "Countess" and her henchman is from a photograph by W. and D. Downey, 9, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

"LORD BRACKENBURY"

A NEW NOVEL by Miss Amelia B. Edwards is continued on page 325.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL AT LAHORE

THE new Anglican Cathedral at Lahore was commenced a few years back, but proceeded only as far as the foundations, when the work was stopped. Since that time Lahore has become so much more important, both from an ecclesiastical and secular point of view, that it has been considered advisable to erect a much larger, and more important, church than was formerly contemplated. With this view Mr. John O. Scott, son of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, was consulted, and appointed architect, and that gentleman, while designing a large and important church, ingeniously contrived to

utilize, for a portion of his building, the foundations previously constructed. The plan of the Cathedral consists of a nave with aisles, and two western towers, transepts, choir with broad aisles, and a sanctuary, terminating in an apse, with its ambulatory. There is a vestry to the north with organ chamber above, and a chapter house on the south entered from the transepts. The whole church will be vaulted in brick, with stone ribs, for dignity of effect and coolness, which latter is an important point in Indian buildings. The windows for the same reason are very narrow, deeply recessed, and shaded by overhanging arches, which form a very distinctive feature of the exterior. Some of the lower windows are unglazed, and fitted with wooden lattices. When completed the church will possess two lofty towers and a small spirelet over the crossing. There will be three porches, sufficiently large for a carriage to drive under, protecting the three principal entrances. The interior will be simple but dignified. The four great arches at the crossing, and the double columns dividing the choir from its aisles, will have a striking effect. The total length of the building, including the western porch, is 223 feet, and the total breadth across the transepts 150 feet. The style chosen is a modification of English thirteenth-century Gothic, treated in such a way as to suit the Indian climate. The materials are red brick and grey sandstone. The cost has been estimated at 2½ lacs of rupees, the greater part of which has been promised.

H. W. BREWER

THE COCKHORSE REGIMENT

WHEN the Thirty Years' War was ended by the Treaty of Westphalia, which was concluded at Münster in 1648, the civic authorities of Nuremberg two years afterwards ordered in commemoration public rejoicings of various kinds,—banquets, balls, fireworks, &c. But among all these public diversions, none was more distinguished for singularity and originality, and perhaps childish simplicity, than the procession of lads and boys on sticks or cockhorses. Thus mounted they rode, regularly divided into companies, through the streets, and halted before the hotel of the Red Horse, where was staying the Imperial Commissioner Octavius Piccolomini, Duc d'Amali. The duke was so pleased with the novel cavalcade that he requested a repetition of the same procession at an early day of the following week, which they performed in much larger numbers. On arriving before his hotel, the duke distributed amongst them small square silver medals (of the value of about 5*d.* each) which he had in the interval caused to be struck. The coin represented on the obverse, a boy on the hobby-horse with whip in hand, and the year 1650 was inscribed in the centre, while the reverse represented the double eagle and armorial bearings of Austria, with the inscription, "Ivrat Ferdinandus III. Rom. Imp. vivat!"—We are indebted for these particulars to an old number of *Once a Week*.

THE NEW ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON

THE new Zoological Museum at South Kensington is now completed, as far as the structure itself is concerned, and a building of such dimensions naturally forms a sort of epoch in modern architecture. What makes it especially interesting is the fact that it is the only large public building in the metropolis erected in the Romanesque or round-arched Gothic style.

Those who wish to compare the respective merits of the various styles of Gothic architecture as applied to modern public buildings, can now see three of those styles exemplified in as many of the grandest edifices of the metropolis; for whilst in the Houses of Parliament the elegance of the Perpendicular style, with its rich profusion of detail, charms the eye of the spectator, and the severer and purer style of the close of the thirteenth century is exhibited in the Law Courts, the new Zoological Museum illustrates a modern adaptation of the round-arched Gothic of the twelfth century, and thus we have three Gothic buildings erected, on a most magnificent scale, by architects holding the highest position in their profession, and from them the Art critic will be able to judge how far Gothic architecture may be considered to be appropriate to modern acquisitions. It is not our place to express any opinion upon such an important question, or even to enter upon its discussion. We simply point to the fact that that style of architecture has been well illustrated, and it is for artists and the public to judge for themselves how far the style is capable of adaptation for public buildings.

In addition to claiming our attention on account of its style, the Zoological Museum is remarkable from the fact of it being constructed entirely of *terra-cotta*, no stone being used about the building, except for some of the smaller internal columns. We have illustrated one or two of the most important features of this remarkable building; the great entrance is singularly striking. This leads one into a very massive and solemn looking vestibule, which again opens into the great hall or "Index Museum," surrounded by galleries, supported upon low vaulted arcades. The various corridors and galleries are all connected with this great hall, and are placed at right angles to it, forming the long wing of the southern front. These galleries are treated in a very ornamental manner, but as none of the fittings and cases with which they will ultimately be furnished are at present executed, we must postpone giving views of them until some future time.

H. W. BREWER



ON Wednesday the Parliament of 1874, which for some reasons is destined to hold a memorable place in history, came to an end. Its death was a much more quiet affair than had been some of the episodes of its life. The vague popular expectation that some ceremonial of a more or less imposing character would take place on the occasion of the Dissolution of Parliament was not sustained by the event. The peculiarity about the Dissolution just accomplished is that it took place during the actual run of a Session. This has been a matter of rare occurrence in later years, it more frequently happening that Parliament is dissolved in the recess. Whenever it comes a dissolution is rather a matter of business for the clerks of the Privy Council than for the clerks of Parliament. As far as the proceedings of Wednesday went there was nothing in them to indicate a Dissolution unless it were the exceptionally small attendance of members.

At no time does a prorogation attract much company. It is an event devoid alike of political and spectacular attraction. The Queen's Speech on this occasion is a mere *résumé* of familiar facts. The Sovereign is represented by the five comically-clothed figures on the bench before the Woodsack, and the illustrious personages of Parliament are, as a rule, already far distant from Westminster. Nevertheless, to the student of ancient British manners, and indeed to any who see the performance for the first time, the prorogation is not without interest. In respect of quaintness, it is certainly superior to the ceremony of the opening of Parliament in the absence of the Sovereign. On Wednesday, as on other occasions of prorogation, the clerks at the table played a conspicuous part. It is their duty to read out the names of Bills which have passed both Houses, and now come up for the Royal Assent. Then follows a curious scene. At one side of the table a clerk, wigged and gowned, reads out the titles of the Bills, and on the other another clerk, also wigged and gowned, proclaims with set genuflections the monotonous

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chant, *La Reine le vult*. This, as Mr. Pepys says, is strange to see. Then there is the departure of the Lord Chancellor, with the Mace and Purse, a curious procession, whereby the noble lord on the Woolpack metaphorically bears out the dead Session, and lays it for ever on the shelf of history.

The duties of the clerks in the way of reading lists of bills and chanting *La Reine le vult* was not, on Wednesday, inconveniently prolonged. The last Session of the Parliament of 1874 has not much to show in the way of work accomplished, nor would it be reasonable in the circumstances to expect it. It is curious and perhaps instructive to look back at the Queen's Speech, and see how few were its promises. The Speech itself scarcely reaches the average length of similar literary productions, and, such as it was, two-thirds of it was occupied with the recitation of events concluded, or in progress, abroad. A considerable portion of what remained was occupied by commending to Parliament the duty of administering relief to famishing Ireland. Then came two sentences in which the programme of the Session was set forth. What the Government proposed to do was to resume the consideration of the Criminal Code and of the improvement of the law of Bankruptcy, and to bring in Bills for enlarging the powers of owners of rented land, for consolidating and amending the Lunacy Laws, and for simplifying the practice of conveyance.

These pledges were fulfilled to the letter. Consideration of the Criminal Code and the Bankruptcy Bill has once more been approached, and Bills on the other subjects named have been introduced, though, of course, no progress has been made with any. The Bankruptcy Bill has this year itself become bankrupt a few months earlier than usual. The voluminous Criminal Code Bill has scarcely had its preface leaves turned over. The Lord Chancellor has submitted a sheaf of Bills dealing with the Land Laws, but they have not been seriously dealt with even by the Lords. Lunacy still remains unimproved, and the practice of conveyancing is as difficult as ever.

It would obviously not be fair to dwell too much, or at all, on these failures of a Session cut off by early doom. But it must be said that the sum of accomplishment does not greatly grow if we look back on the life of the Parliament itself—a retrospect which on this occasion falls within the scope of the glance backward usually taken in this column at the close of a Session.

The Parliament of 1874 may claim distinction not only as being amongst the longest but the most barren of its line. The present Ministry came into office tacitly pledged to lead the nation a quiet life, and in respect of new legislation they have certainly fulfilled their pledge. It was felt that there had been crowded into the life of the Parliament of 1868 work sufficient for two, and Mr. Disraeli, with his usual acute perception of the suitability of the hour, declined to embark upon great legislative enterprises. The principal accomplishments of the Parliament which died last week and was buried on Wednesday may be run through without much demand on space. There was the Public Worship Act, the Scotch Church Patronage Act, the Agricultural Holdings Act, the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act, an Act consolidating the law relating to public benefit societies, the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, the Army Discipline Act, the Irish University Act, and the Summary Jurisdiction Act.

Here are some Bills of an undeniably useful kind. They are all modest, some, like the Agricultural Holdings Act, carrying this disposition to such an extreme as to be absolutely nugatory in their operation. But neither individually nor in the aggregate can it be claimed that these measures are of a character likely to invest with enduring fame either their authors or the Parliament in which they were passed. Of course, they do not represent the sum of all that has been attempted. The present Session has its monuments of failure, conspicuous amongst which is that measure to which the Prime Minister delicately alluded in his last speech as "some Bill about Water." Around this there clings a tender interest quite distinct from any with which it was originally endowed, for, in spite of the Prime Minister's ingenious ignorance even of its proper title, it is widely believed that the Metropolitan Water Works Bill was practically instrumental in bringing about that great electoral contest upon which the country is now engaged.

The explanation forthcoming of the poverty of these practical results of the work of a Parliament seven-Sessions-long is divided under two heads. In the first place there is the excitement consequent upon wars and rumours of wars abroad. The Government have in an especial manner devoted their attention to foreign policy, and it is not surprising that a large proportion of the working hours of Parliament have been appropriated in this direction. This is an excuse that must be at once accepted, even by those who question whether the time was desirably so appropriated. It is evident that a Government cannot at the same moment successfully devote their mind to obtaining for the country ascendancy in the councils of Europe, and securing for the metropolis an adequate supply of pure water. The two kinds of work require totally distinct frames of mind, and when we enjoy a spirited foreign policy we must not expect at the same time to profit by useful domestic legislation. But with respect to Obstruction the matter is not quite so clear. As Mr. Sullivan showed in a remarkable speech delivered a few weeks before Parliament rose, Obstruction was a force not unknown in the Parliament which passed the Irish Land Bill, the Irish Church Bill, the Ballot Act, and the Education Act. Men of all shades of political opinion regret that Obstruction, or any other influence, should have availed in a long Parliament dominated by an overwhelming majority, to prevent legislation on such subjects as the Criminal Code and Bankruptcy.



THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION.—The excitement of the country is daily and hourly increasing, and the torrent of political oratory still flows with unabated violence and bitterness. Amongst the "manifestoes" issued since we last wrote are that of the National Reform Union, which states that Lord Beaconsfield's Administration has earned an unenviable notoriety by its flagrant disregard of all those principles of Government on which the freedom of the country is based; that of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, which affirms that "there has not existed during the present century an Administration so indifferent, not to say obstructive, as the present, in regard to measures for the extinction of the slave trade and slavery;" and that of the Dublin Home Rule League which says that the Premier, having first failed by the shameful device of a "gagging resolution" to goad the Irish members to such resistance as might afford him a telling "cry," fabricates that cry by traducing the Home Rule cause, relying on English ignorance of Ireland to take him at his word, and on English prejudice against Ireland to follow his evil lead with a blind devotion. This insult, they urge, must be signally avenged. They counsel Irishmen to let every Tory candidate feel the utmost force of their hostility, to strain every nerve to inflict defeat on the followers of Lord Beaconsfield, and thus to punish the worst enemy their country ever had.—Mr. Parnell arrived at Queenstown on Sunday, and was received by a number of admiring deputations, who were the bearers of addresses of welcome and congratulation. In returning thanks he said that the endeavour to discredit him with his countrymen in America by

the constant manufacture of lying telegrams had utterly failed. On his arrival at Cork he was met by a procession with bands and banners, and received another address, Mr. Biggar hailing him as the only possible leader of the Irish people who should make him Dictator at this general election. In the evening he attended a banquet at the Cork Farmers' Club, when he gave a glowing account of his American tour in company with Mr. Dillon. They had visited sixty-two cities in two months, and had collected 200,000 dols. Mr. Biggar, M.P., in reply to the toast of "The Irish Parliamentary Party," said they had seen what Hartmann had done in Russia, and if the constitutional course they were pursuing in Parliament at present failed in its object, he thought Ireland might be able to produce another Hartmann, and probably with better results. After this banquet Mr. Parnell went on at once to Dublin, and, though he travelled by the night mail, crowds assembled to cheer him at the various stations on the route, and bonfires blazed on the hills in token of rejoicing. At Newbridge (Kildare), he made a speech, in which he said that the issue of the general election would be for the weal or woe of Ireland to an extent unexampled since the history of party relations between England and Ireland.—People of all shades of political opinions will sympathise with Mr. Cowen, who has been disabled by an untoward accident which happened on Friday, at a meeting of the electors of Newcastle. About 5,000 persons managed to pack themselves away in the Town Hall, a building constructed to hold 3,000. The entrance and staircase were blocked, and Mr. Cowen, in trying to make his way to the platform, was jammed against an angle of the balustrade in such a way as to cause internal injury. He fainted, and was carried out by his brother, Colonel J. A. Cowen, who had to fight his way through the crowd. His injuries are not supposed to be dangerous, though they will prevent him taking any active part in the election proceedings.—Amongst other electioneering dodges, that of questioning the secrecy of the Ballot is being adopted in some places by Conservative agents. Mr. Forster, who had charge of the Ballot Act, has therefore published a letter, in which he says that if the returning officers comply with the directions of the Act, it is absolutely impossible for any person to find out for whom any voter has polled; and further, that any wilful act or omission in contravention of the Act is punishable with a fine of 100*l.*, while any one who attempts to obtain information as to how an elector has voted is liable to six months' hard labour.

HARTMANN AND THE CZAR.—The purported statement in which Hartmann confessed his complicity with the Nihilists, and gave details of the means adopted to blow up the Moscow Railway, turns out to be a forgery. It appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* as having been furnished by the Central News Agency, from one or other of which some explanation would seem to be due, now that Hartmann has so positively denied its authorship.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS had their yearly banquet on Saturday at Willis's Rooms. The Duke of Cambridge, who was amongst the guests, returned thanks for "The Army," which he said was just now the most placid element in the country, as it knew nothing of politics; Mr. W. H. Smith for "The Navy," and Lord Derby for "The Houses of Lords and Commons."

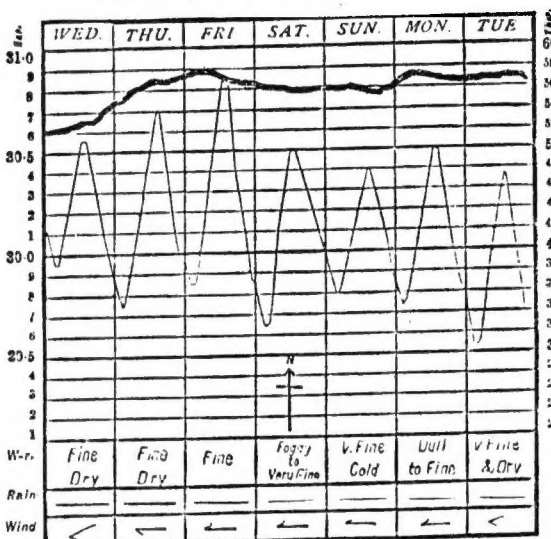
THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON held its annual festival at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday, The Mackintosh of Mackintosh presiding. The hall was decorated with Scottish banners and trophies, and the guests appeared in Highland costume.

THE CREEK BRIDGE between Deptford and Greenwich was freed from toll on Saturday last, Sir J. Hogg and some members of the Board of Works performing the ceremony.

A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred on Saturday at Lofthouse, near Wakefield, on the Great Northern Railway, where the train got off the metals, and the engine, after ploughing up the permanent way for some distance, broke from the carriages and turned over down the embankment. The carriages luckily maintained their position on the line, though one of them was thrown over on its side. The engine-driver and one passenger, a lady, were killed, and about twenty other persons more or less injured.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK

MARCH 17 TO MARCH 23 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The thin line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather during the whole of this period has been exceedingly fine and dry, but, owing to the continued prevalence of cold easterly breezes, temperature has been low, and, with the exception of Friday (19th inst.), when the thermometer in the shade rose to 57°, the thermometer has seldom been above 50°. On Sunday (21st inst.) 48° was the highest point reached, while on Tuesday (23rd inst.) the thermometer only went to 47°. Fog prevailed early on Saturday (20th inst.), and a considerable amount of cloud was observed during the greater part of Monday (22nd inst.), but, with these exceptions, the weather has been very brilliant, and at times perfectly cloudless. The changes in the barometer have been extremely slight, and pressure is still much above the average. The wind has been generally light or moderate in force. No rain has fallen. The barometer was highest (30.39 inches) on Friday (19th inst.); lowest (30.10 inches) on Wednesday (17th inst.); range, 0.29 inches. Temperature in the shade was highest (57°) on Friday (19th inst.); lowest (37°) on Tuesday (23rd inst.); range, 20°. Frost has occurred on the grass on several occasions.

"OUR SOLDIERS IN AFGHANISTAN."—The following has been the result of an appeal made by Captain Gildea, of 20, Stafford Terrace, Kensington, for newspapers, books, &c., for "Our Soldiers in Afghanistan"—viz., 7,741 illustrated and comic papers, 8,448 newspapers, books, and periodicals, 8,864 Testaments and tracts, which have been sent during the winter in forty-eight bales to Cabul, Candahar, Kohat, and Jellalabad respectively. The balance of 5*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* in hand, after paying expenses, Captain Gildea has handed over to the fund now being raised for the much-needed Infirmary for the Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead.



THE BYRON STATUE is to be placed in Hamilton Gardens, Hyde Park, opposite the statue of Achilles.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF VIOLET-LE-DUC, the late French architect, are to be exhibited at the Paris Musée de Cluny on April 18.

THE DUTCH PLAYS to be performed in London next June have been specially chosen to illustrate the characteristic habits, costumes, and furniture of Holland.

THE NEW PUBLIC GARDEN ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT, now being laid out on the south-east side of the House of Lords, will be opened at the end of May or the beginning of June.

A PERFUME CANE is the last novelty for Parisian dandies. The stick is surmounted by a Chinese head or an Indian idol, and on pressing a hidden spring a spray of scent spurts from the mouth.

GUESTS AT TRANSATLANTIC DINNER PARTIES now find their places at table marked by a rich scarf of silk and satin, with their name inscribed thereon in gilt letters, the scarf fulfilling the double purpose of enlivening the table with brilliant bits of colour, and giving the guests a substantial souvenir of the entertainment.

PALMS IN PARIS for the "Dimanche des Rameaux" come chiefly from Normandy and Brittany on the preceding Wednesday, and the markets are filled with enormous piles of box. On their first arrival they sell at 6*d.* a bundle, but by Palm-Sunday the price doubles, while in the churches they are re-sold by the beadles and officials for threefold the amount.

THE PICTURES AT THE SAN DONATO SALE brought in 107,473*l.*, and the gold and silver ware and jewellery of the collection are now being sold. Amongst these paintings some of the highest prices were for a Holbein, 8,400*l.*; a Vandyck, 6,000*l.*; Rembrandt's "Lucretia," 5,740*l.*; his "Portrait of a Young Girl," 5,500*l.*; and Van Ostade's "Jubilee," 5,800*l.*

THE COST OF TELEGRAMS TO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES will undergo some alteration after April 1. Thus the charge per word will be 2*d.* to Belgium, 2½*d.* to France, 3*d.* to Holland, 4*d.* to Germany, Switzerland, Norway, and Denmark; 4½*d.* to Austria; 5*d.* to Italy and Hungary, 5½*d.* to Sweden, 6*d.* to Spain, 6½*d.* to Portugal, 7½*d.* to Greece, 8*d.* to Turkey in Europe, and 9*d.* to Russia in Europe.

JUVENILE THEATRICALS, such as we have recently witnessed in the *Children's Pinafore*, were popular some 150 years ago, the *New York Hour* reminds us. When Gay's *Beggar's Opera* was first played in Dublin, it was so much liked that a company of children was formed to act the piece at the Theatre Royal, where the afterwards famous Peg Woffington, then not ten years old, was one of the chief miniature actresses.

THE SEVERE WINTER has done enormous damage to the exotic plants and trees in the public gardens of Paris, the value being estimated at nearly 40,000*l.* Even the plants which were tolerably acclimatised could not resist the extreme cold, the conifers in particular suffered, and rhododendrons, magnolias, and yuccas were utterly destroyed. Some 10,000 trees and shrubs have been wholly or partly killed in the Champs Elysées, 100,000 trees and plants must be replaced in the Bois de Boulogne, and the new Park at the Trocadéro must be entirely replanted.

THE EFFECT OF THE TELEPHONE on uncivilised beings may be turned sometimes to good account, to judge from a story in the *San Francisco News Letter*. Some horses had been stolen in an out-of-the-way part of California, and suspicion fell upon a certain Indian. A telephone had been recently introduced into the neighbourhood, and it occurred to the owner of the stolen horses to get the Indian to come in and hear the "Great Spirit" talk. The Indian took one of the cups, and was thrilled with astonishment at being apparently within hearing of the Great Keeper of the happy hunting-grounds, while he was horror-struck when, after a little preliminary speech, he was solemnly commanded by the Great Spirit to "Give up those stolen horses." Dropping the cup as if he had been shot, he immediately confessed the theft, and tremblingly promised that, if his life were spared, he would restore the horses at once.

THE FUTURE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA, the Princess Stéphanie of Belgium, has been brought up in the utmost seclusion, according to a Brussels correspondent of the *Paris Figaro*. She has never appeared at any of the State festivities, and has only been seen occasionally driving with the Queen, and once at a representation in the Circus, this strict domestic education being carried out with the other members of the Belgian Royal Family. Indeed her elder sister the Princess Louise, when leaving Brussels on her marriage, is said to have exclaimed in reply to a question, "How can I regret Brussels when all I know of it is the Cathedral Ste. Gudule?" Princess Stéphanie is stated to be as tall as her mother, with golden hair and splendid blue eyes, and bearing in general a striking resemblance to the Orleans family. Somewhat serious by nature she has a very strong will, and has been highly educated, particularly in the classics, while lately the King has been giving her instruction in political affairs.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF VICTOR HUGO's WRITINGS are still in existence, with the exception of his first piece, *Amy Robart*, which has been destroyed, and of *Han d'Islande*, which has been lost. All these MSS., the *Parisian* tells us, have been used in the printing office, and are of all sorts and sizes, the author writing on the first piece of paper at hand, and many of his poems being jotted down on the backs of old letters. The manuscript of the "Travailleurs de la Mer" is adorned by Hugo's sketches of old Guernsey, of sea views, and characters in the book. That of *Hernani* is a shabby yellow bundle, bearing the Spanish motto, "Three men for one woman," and the date of each act's composition, the whole occupying from August 29th, to September 25th, 1829. Notes, sketches, and the addresses of friends fill the margin, and in one place is M. Hugo's opinion of himself at that time, "Poète trop longtemps près du trône attardé." The original title of "Marion Delorme" on the MSS. is "Un Duel sous Richelieu," while drawings of the scenery are scribbled all over the pages of the "Roi s'Amuse."

PRESIDENT GRÉVY'S PORTRAIT, by M. Bonnat, is expected to be one of the chief attractions of the coming Paris Salon. M. Grévy refused to give his sittings in the Elysée, fearing to be disturbed by his family, and went to the artist's studio, where he has given his painter eighteen sittings, remaining as quiet and patient as a paid model. M. Bonnat found him a striking contrast to M. Thiers, for the latter grew fidgety by the end of the first hour, and was asleep by the end of the second; was always talking, gesticulating, and moving his position; while M. Grévy never moves a muscle, and only speaks when addressed. He is represented in the painting standing bare-headed by a table, his right hand resting on two books. Madame Grévy's likeness, by Mlle. Thévenin, will also be exhibited, and both pictures were finished by Saturday, the last day for sending contributions, a slight respite being accorded to a select few. This year, following in some degree M. Turquet's famous "sympathetic groups," the foreign exhibits will be collected in one gallery, the works of artists ineligible for competition in a second, those of painters not subject to the decision of the admitting jury in a third, while the works of competing artists and new comers will occupy the remainder.

General Macpherson's Gate

Shah Sang Heights

Road to Peshawar

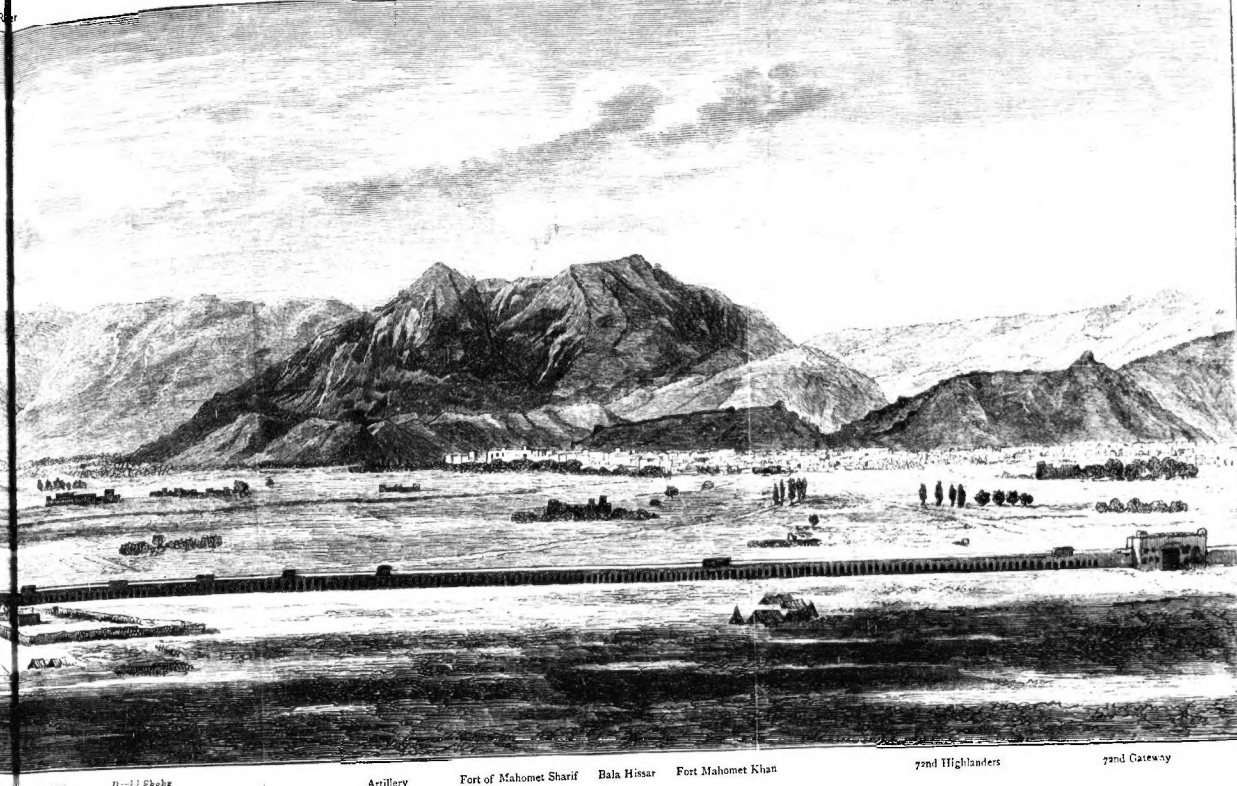
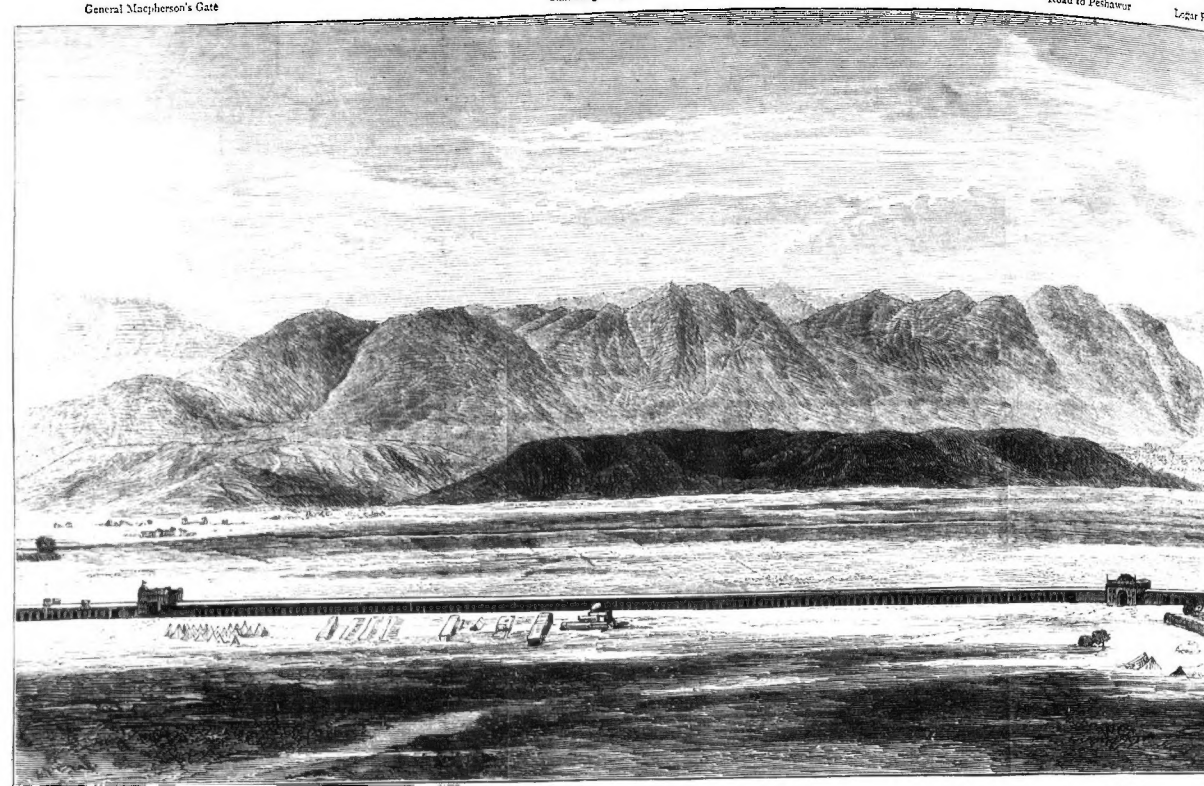
Lezer River

General Baker's Attack, Dec. 13, 1879

Sang-i-Nawista

Sang-i-Nawista Defile

THE CITY OF CABUL



92nd Highlanders

14th Bengal Lancers

Cabul River

5th Lancers

Cabul River

Commissariat Gate

Commissariat Village

Ben-i-Shah

Artillery

Fort of Mahomet Sharif

Bala Hissar

Fort Mahomet Khan

92nd Highlanders

92nd Gateway



THE CITY OF CABUL

92nd Highlanders

Piquet of 92nd and 65th Attacked Night of December 21, 1879

General Baker's Gardens

S. W. Bastion

Sanga

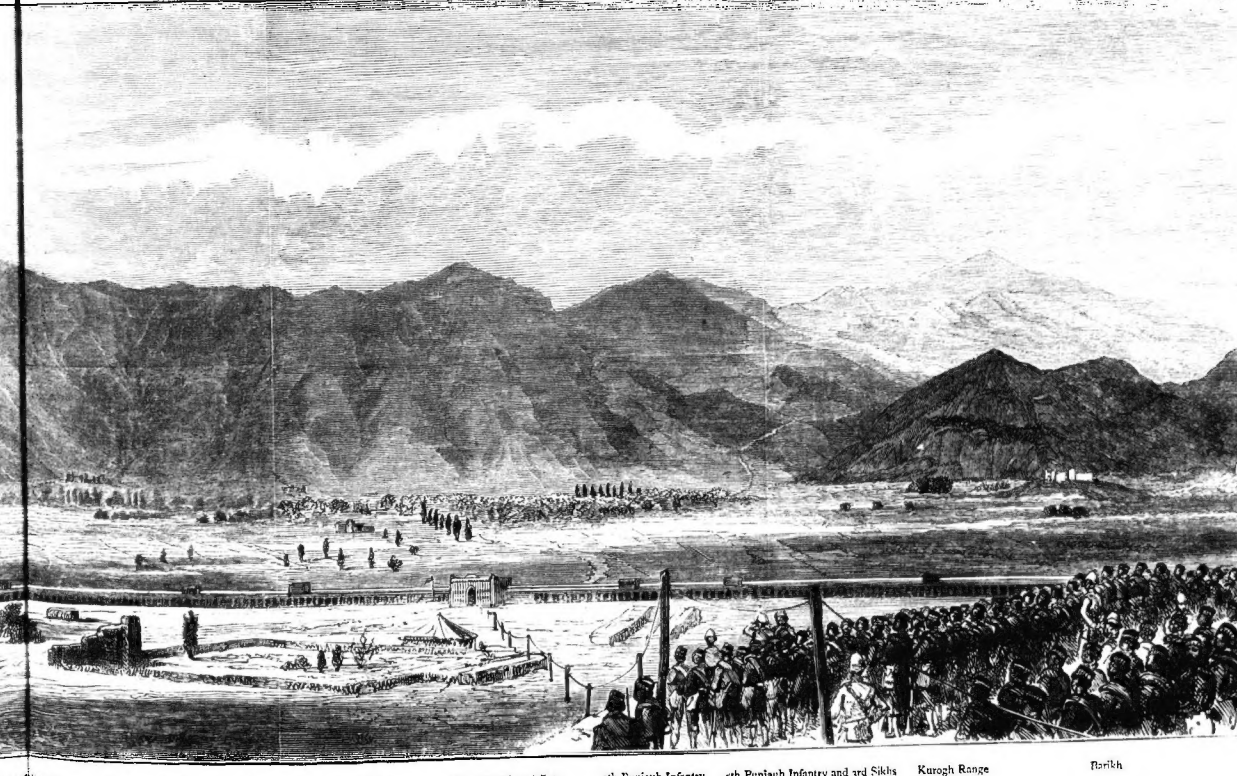
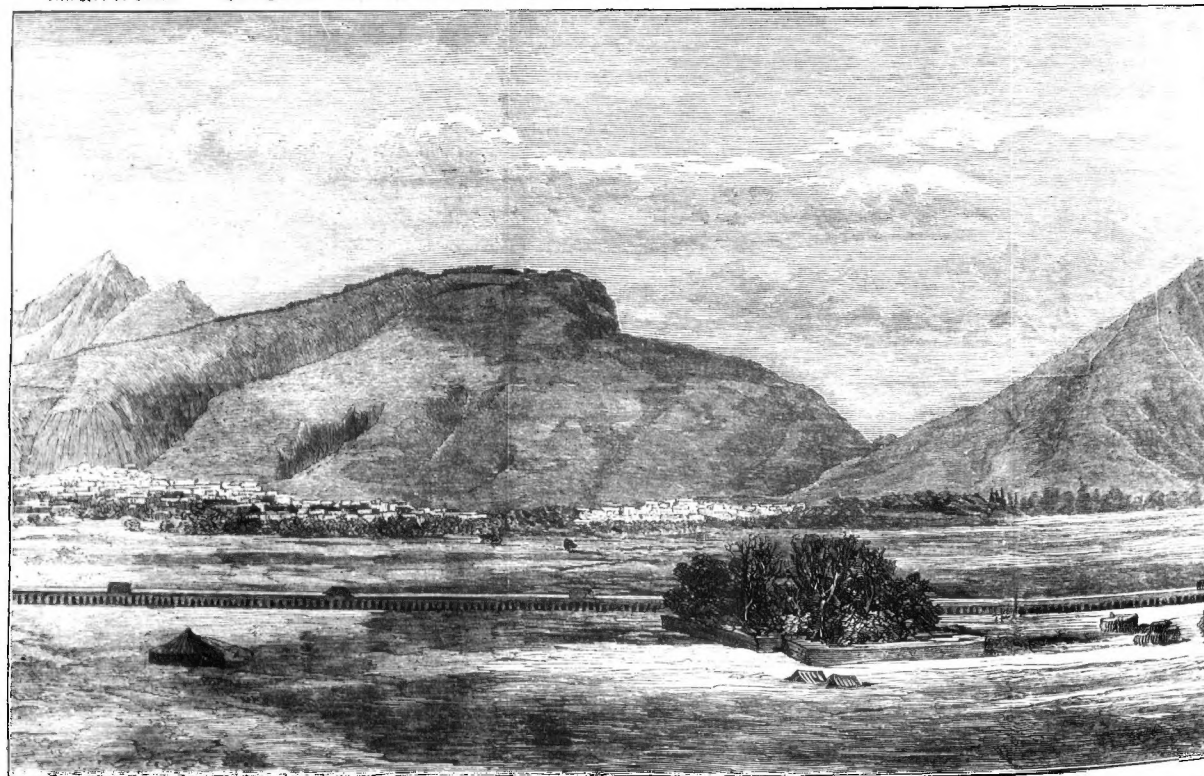
Asmal Heights

Stiff

Sanga taken by 92nd Highlanders, Dec. 24, 1879

Kotal leading into the Chardah Valley

The Conical Hill



Takht-i-Shah (The King's Throne)

Shah-i-Darwaza (The City Gate)

Deh Afghan

European Hospital

Mountain Battery

Sappers and Miners

Royal Engineers' Yard and Quarters

General Roberts' Gate

5th Punjab Infantry

5th Punjab Infantry and 3rd Sikhs

Kurogh Range

Barik

THE CITY OF CABUL, THE SHERPUR CANTONMENTS, AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY FROM THE BEMARU HEIGHTS



RUSSIA.—The relations of Russia with the exterior world as well as her internal dissensions still remain the most prominent topic in Europe. Lectured by Germany on the disposition of her troops, snubbed by France in the Hartmann affair, her proffered advances declined by both Austria and Italy, Russia feels she is in a somewhat isolated position, and the unanimity with which the various Powers insist upon the unequivocal fulfilment of the Treaty of Berlin has not contributed to allay the general irritation against her neighbours which finds a vent in the columns of the St. Petersburg press, and that faithful ally, the Brussels *Nord*. The Hartmann affair has excited the most intensely bitter feelings, and Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, has taken the unusual step of leaving Paris without leaving a card on M. Grévy—a somewhat undignified way of showing his irritation—one which plainly shows the Tartar beneath the scratched Russian. He has gone to Berlin on his way home, and the wisecracks are busy speculating upon the chances of Russia coming back to her first love, and once more cultivating the friendship of Germany. It now appears that the Emperor and Prince Bismarck are not of one and the same opinion regarding Russia—the former from family ties wishing to resume all the old intimacy diplomatically as well as domestically speaking, while the Chancellor is by no means so anxious, and this, indeed, is said to have been the origin of the Austro-German agreement which the Prince concluded as a set-off to the Emperor's visit to the Czar at Alexandrowo last year—a visit brought about by an aggrieved letter from the Czar expressing his astonishment at the suddenly altered tone of German diplomatists towards Russia.

General Melikoff is still working hard at St. Petersburg to restore "peace and order" to society. There have been several further condemnations to death for sedition, large numbers of arrests are being made, and new and enlarged prisons are being erected in Siberia, while, as a contrast, the Czar has written to the Minister of the Interior requesting that his cordial thanks might be conveyed to "all classes of people" for their manifestations of loyalty and the charitable donations made by them on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. Despite the recent latitude allowed to the Press, the *Golos* has again got into trouble for venturing to defend the action of the French Government with regard to Hartmann, and has been prohibited from publishing advertisements for two months.—The diplomatic difference with China regarding the retrocession of Kuludja continues, but it is thought that the Chinese Ambassador now in London may be despatched to St. Petersburg to renew the negotiations. The little difficulty between General Skobelev and the War Office has been settled, and the General was to start on Tuesday for the front. The accounts of the state of the Russian troops now massed on the shores of the Caspian depict them in the most insanitary state, and altogether the expedition does not appear to be in a much more flourishing condition than that of last year.

FRANCE.—The Russian anger at the release of Hartmann excites little comment in the Paris Press, and there is far more interest displayed in the English elections than in the tirades of the Muscovite journals, which now denounce France as "a mortal enemy with whom any alliance is impossible." The French writers continue to eulogise Lord Beaconsfield and abuse Mr. Gladstone, but the *Temps* is lately of opinion that the Liberals are showing greater activity than the Conservatives, who, however, it still thinks will obtain a majority. There is very little internal news of interest. The Chambers have adjourned for the Easter holidays until April 20th, their last act being a vote of 2,000 for the French section of the Melbourne Exhibition. M. de Freycinet is evidently bent on partially fulfilling his threat to the Senate, and intends to put existing laws into force, and expel the Jesuits. Thus in Paris the Prefect of Police has requested his Commissaries to send him a list of all the authorised and non-authorised religious corporations in their districts, together with certain information regarding them, and it is said that, while the Jesuits will be expelled, the other non-authorised religious bodies, on submitting their statutes to the Government, will be legalised and permitted to remain.

In Paris there has been a grand celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Commune in the Salle des Écoles, Rue d'Arras. Medals glorifying the "Neuvième Anniversaire" (*sic*) were distributed, and the chief argument for social equality was that, if you stripped a general, a priest, and a judge of uniform, cassock, and robes, and put them into bathing dresses, it would be impossible to distinguish them from ordinary mortals. Socially speaking, there is little from Paris, a Lenten dullness pervading everything; but there have been one or two novelties at the theatres. Thus, at the Porte St. Martin M. Adolphe Belot has produced a "realistic" drama, in five acts, entitled *Les Étrangers de Paris*, of which the incidents remind one of the thrilling plots of the "Vic." of olden days. At the Théâtre des Nations another five-act drama, *Les Amants de Ferrare*, by M. Jules de Marthold, has appeared; while at the Bouffes a new comic opera, by M. Varney, *Les Mousquetaires au Couvent*, has been produced. At the Français, Racine's *Britannicus* has been revived, with Madame Favart as Agrippine; while at the Opera Comique there has been a new *débütante* in *Alphonse*—an American young lady, Mlle. Marie Zandt, and at the Opera *Aida* has been produced with great success. The Bonapartist Committee, which had raised up a subscription to present a sword of honour to the late Prince Louis Napoleon on his return from Zululand, has spent the money in the erection of a commemorative tablet at Chislehurst—a tribute to his memory for which the ex-Empress Eugénie has warmly thanked them.

The extreme cold of the winter has severely damaged the vines, and the vintage is expected to be greatly below the average this year.

AUSTRIA, like France, takes the greatest interest in the English elections, and has been horrified at the recent wholesale condemnation which Mr. Gladstone has thought proper to pronounce upon her. His statement that the Emperor had tried to influence elections in England was treated first as a joke; but when it was found to have been uttered in real earnest, it was felt to be a gross insult. Tracing the whole of the exaggerated rumours which have reached England of late to their veritable source, *The Times* correspondent finds that they arose from a few words which the Emperor casually addressed to Sir Henry Elliot when accidentally meeting him after Mr. Gladstone's first tour in Scotland—namely, "Mr. Gladstone is against Austria; well, I trust that it will make no alteration in the friendly relations between the two countries." This utterance has been repeated, misquoted, and exaggerated until it attained the form in which Mr. Gladstone denounced it. Sir Henry Elliot has called on Baron Haymerle, assuring him that he had sent no despatch upon which Mr. Gladstone could have based his assertion.

GERMANY.—Berlin has been celebrating the eighty-third birthday of her venerable Emperor. He was warmly congratulated by all the Princes and foreign Ambassadors on Monday, and gifts from all parts of the Empire, and telegrams from all the foreign Sovereigns, lay on the table of his reception room.

Here, as in Paris and Vienna, the warmest wishes are expressed for the success of Lord Beaconsfield and the Conservatives during

the forthcoming elections, and the *Berliner Börsen Zeitung* declares that "Europe can wish for nothing better than the victory of those statesmen who now direct the public affairs of Great Britain. For six years Lord Beaconsfield has guided the State rudder with a steady hand. That once again a Europe exists is chiefly due to him."

ITALY.—The ten days' debate on the foreign policy of the Government has ended by Signor Cairoli obtaining a vote of confidence by 220 against 93—12 members abstaining. The order of the day voted declared that "the Chamber takes note of the Ministerial declaration, and is confident that Italy in her foreign relations will represent among the nations a policy of peace, of respect for treaties, and of progress in international civilisation." The debate has been most animated throughout, and hard things have been said on both sides, but, like a thunderstorm, it has cleared the atmosphere, which for a long time has been in a hopelessly turbid condition. Now, however, all parties have had their say, the Government has declared a distinct line of action, and the result is generally looked upon as satisfactory by all but the Irredentists, who have received little sympathy throughout.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.—The recent edict of the Sultan, declaring the *heshlik* or debased silver coinage practically worthless, has caused the most intense excitement throughout Turkey. Hitherto the Government have paid all salaries in this money, while it has formed the chief coinage in the provinces, so that in many districts people have found themselves absolutely penniless, as the bakers and provision dealers refuse to take it. At Smyrna there have been serious riots on the subject, and most of the bakers shut up their shops. Several hundred poor Turkish women went to the Governor complaining that they could not get anything to eat with the Sultan's money, and on being ordered away dispersed, and stole everything they could lay their hands upon. Ultimately quiet was restored by the Governor ordering the *heshlik* to be taken at half its original value. At Constantinople the chief topics have been the financial reforms which are still being energetically pushed forward by Said Pasha, and the trial of Colonel Commeroff's assassin, whom all the doctors now declare to be insane.—In **EASTERN ROMELIA** the Session of the Provincial Assembly has been opened at Philippopolis by Aleko Pasha, who asked the Deputies to consider the Budget, the proposed Press law, the projected railway line, and a scheme for an agricultural bank.

Colonel Synghe has at last been released by the brigand Niko, on payment of a ransom of 12,000*l.*—Considerable excitement among the Mussulmans has been caused by the news that the Grand Sherief of Mecca was assassinated on the 14th inst. at Djedda. It is stated that the assassin is a Persian. In this case the act was probably one of religious fanaticism, as the Persians belong to the Shiite sect, who detest the Sunnite or orthodox Mahomedans with all the fervour of religious hatred.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.—Mustaufi Habibullah's mission to Ghazni has after all proved successful, and General Roberts's letter has been answered ostensibly by the youthful Prince Moosa himself, who writes, the correspondent of *The Times* tells us, that "assured now of our friendly intentions, they are prepared to submit to us, and come in a body to Maidan, some twenty-five miles from Cabul, to enter upon negotiations." The various local chiefs of Loghar, Kohistan, &c., will also come. In the meantime, we hear from Kandahar that orders for the march of the troops under General Stewart upon Ghazni and Khelat-i-Ghilzai are daily expected, all the arrangements for the advance having been completed. In the Khyber line the force on the road to and at Cabul is to be organised into two divisions, of which General Roberts will retain the command of one, in addition to the supreme command, and General Bright will be charged with the duty of maintaining the communications. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Haines, intends to station himself at Peshawur, and thence exercise a *quasi*-command over the whole of the troops in Northern Afghanistan, a line of action which it is thought will somewhat hamper General Roberts's movements.



THE Queen and Princess Beatrice leave England for Germany this week. Crossing to Cherbourg on Thursday in the *Victoria and Albert*, Her Majesty would spend Good Friday on board her yacht in Cherbourg Harbour, and subsequently travel straight *via* Paris and Strassburg to Baden-Baden, where the Royal party will be met by the Crown Prince of Germany, and will stay at the Villa Hohenlohe. The Queen will next go to Darmstadt, and will be present at the confirmation of the Princesses Victoria and Ella of Hesse, eldest daughters of Princess Alice, while Her Majesty will afterwards return to Baden, and leave again for England in about three weeks' or a month's time, spending a few days at Windsor before going to Balmoral. On Saturday Prince Leiningen lunched with Her Majesty at Windsor Castle, and in the afternoon the Queen invested Mr. Theodore Martin with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath. The Queen also gave a dinner-party at which Prince and Princess Christian, Princesses Augusta Victoria and Caroline Matilda of Schleswig-Holstein, the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Abercromby, and Sir Theodore Martin were the chief guests. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught spent Sunday with Her Majesty, and accompanied the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold to Divine Service in the Private Chapel, while the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in the afternoon. On Monday the Duke left the Castle, and the Prince and Princess of Wales lunched with Her Majesty. On Wednesday the Queen held a Council.—Her Majesty's Easter Bounties—the Royal Maundy—were to be distributed on Thursday at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, to 61 old men and 61 old women, corresponding with the age of the Queen.

The Prince of Wales paid a visit to Liverpool last week to witness the Grand National Steeplechase, and on returning to town accompanied the Princess and his daughters on Saturday to the studios of Sir F. Leighton and Mr. Val. Prinsep. In the evening he dined with the Duke of Edinburgh. On Saturday the Prince and Princess and their daughters attended Divine Service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and on Monday they went to Chislehurst to take leave of the ex-Empress Eugénie on her departure for Zululand, going afterwards to Windsor to visit the Queen. In the evening the Prince went with the Dukes of Edinburgh and Teck to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess and their daughters visited the Regent's Park barracks, and subsequently lunched with Lieut.-Col. Ives and the officers of the Royal Horse Guards.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Saturday evening, and on Monday were present at the German Ambassador's dinner in honour of Emperor William's eighty-third birthday.

Princess Frederica of Hanover's future bridegroom, Baron Luitbert von Tawel Rammingen, has been duly naturalised a British subject, and the Queen's consent to the marriage was given in Council last week. The Baron was for many years Private Secretary and Aide-de-camp to the late King of Hanover, and is thirty-seven years of

age, the Princess being thirty-two. The other marriage in the British Royal Family,—between Prince William of Germany and Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, is stated to be entirely a love match, and the betrothal has been kept quite private in consequence of the recent death of the Princess's father. Prince William is coming to England to visit Prince Christian, with whom his *fiancée* is still staying. The formal betrothal will take place in May. The ex-Empress Eugénie would leave Chislehurst on Thursday for Southampton, where she embarks on board the *German* for South Africa. Sir Evelyn and Lady Wood go with her.—The Empress of Russia is worse again, for, though she eats and sleeps well, her temperature is higher and the cough bad, Her Majesty being generally weaker. The Duchess of Edinburgh remains with her mother.



RELIGION AND POLITICS.—The Church Association, in an address to the constituencies of the United Kingdom, says that during the last thirty years the simplicity of worship restored to the Church at the Reformation has been grievously impaired by the introduction of Romanist practices, and that although these proceedings have been condemned by the highest judicial tribunals, censured by the bishops, and repudiated by the vast majority of the people, the Ritualists persist in their defiance of the law, and an organised body are sparing no effort to secure immunity for these lawbreaking clergy, even at the risk of overturning the established religion. The association calls upon every Christian Englishman, every husband, every father, every patriot, to vote only for those who will vigorously oppose the Romanism which assails our religious liberties from without, and combat the Ritualism which would destroy them from within.—The Congregationalists of Denbighshire and the English Congregationalists of Montgomeryshire have added their protests against the Foreign Policy of the Government to those already recorded. The former say that it is "as feeble as it is fussy, and as wicked as it is cowardly," whilst the latter declare it to be "opposed to those great and permanent principles of righteousness and peace which should be the basis of all legislation."

THE ELECTION AND THE JEWISH PASSOVER.—A correspondence on this subject having been commenced in *The Times*, Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, has written a letter explaining that according to the ordinances of their religion, Jews are not allowed on festivals to record their votes in the manner prescribed by the Ballot Act. He is also informed, on competent authority, that the special provision in Rule 26 of this Act to enable Jews to vote on a Saturday does not apply to festivals falling on any other day of the week. In these circumstances he earnestly trusts that the returning officers of constituencies which may comprise Jewish voters will use their best endeavours to fix their polling-days on a date other than Friday, the 2nd of April, that being one of the Jewish religious festivals.

THE BISHOPRIC OF LIVERPOOL.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have certified to Her Majesty that the annual value of the Liverpool Bishopric Endowment Fund is 3,000*l.*, and that further contributions sufficient to raise it to 3,500*l.* per annum, within five years have been guaranteed. All the prescribed conditions have thus been fulfilled, and the appointment of the new Bishop may soon be expected.

THE CLEWER RITUAL CASE.—On Tuesday the House of Lords gave judgment in this case, unanimously affirming the decision of the Lord Justices, that a Bishop has a discretion whether he will allow the Church Discipline Act to be put into operation, by which the action of the Queen's Bench Division in issuing a *mandamus* against the Bishop of Oxford was quashed. The Lords present were the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Selborne, O'Hagan, Blackburn, and Penzance.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and his family have gone to the South of France for a few weeks.

THE REV. THOMAS BELLAS, who is supposed to have been the oldest beneficed clergyman in the kingdom, has just died at the age of ninety. He was born in 1789, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in the year 1813, was ordained by Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, and had held the vicarage of Bondgate, near Appleby, for fifty-eight years.

A DIOCESAN MAP of England and Wales just issued by Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnson, of Edinburgh and 6, Palmerston Buildings, London, should prove very interesting and useful to clergymen, and churchmen generally. It has been compiled from authentic sources by the Rev. Donald J. Mackey, B.A., and shows the provincial limits of Canterbury and York, the names and boundaries of dioceses and of counties, with their populations (Census 1871), and the number of Parishes, Archdeaconries, Rural Deaneries, Cathedrals, Bishops' Residences, and Church Congress Towns.



ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. Gye's prospectus is not the less welcome on account of its brevity and the absence of official comments which, unless self-laudatory, can have little or no significance. It is much more dignified in the director of a great institution like the Royal Italian Opera simply to issue his prospectus, and allow the public to judge of its value. This, not for the first time, Mr. Gye has done; and it must be admitted that, although advertising no startling novelty either in the way of singers, or works in which they are to sing, it is a prospectus of more than average interest. It contains, to begin with, one item likely to win unanimous approval. Instead of six nights a week, there are only to be four. The advantage of this new arrangement to all concerned can hardly be over-estimated. Rehearsals will be rehearsals and performances performances. In times gone by two performances—on Tuesday and Saturday—were deemed sufficient for Italian opera, then, as now, and as it must ever remain, an *art de l'usage*; and when, under Mr. Lumley's rule, the "long Thursdays" (as John Oxenford baptised them) were introduced, loud was the outcry from subscribers, until, through habit, they got more or less used to them. What these exclusive persons would have thought or said six nights a week it is hard to guess. With regard to novelties, or "revivals," to distinguish the forthcoming season, one especially may be cited, against which not a voice is likely to be raised. The *Mireille* of M. Gounod stands by general consent nearest to his *Faust*; some, indeed, even preferring it to that exceptional favourite. *Mireille* is a pastoral of delicate beauty, fitting musical illustration of Mistral's romantic Arlesian poem, *Mireille*. Since its production in March, 1864, at the Théâtre Lyrique, under the direction of M. Cavalabro, and its subsequent reproduction at the old Her Majesty's Theatre, through the medium of an Italian version, the composer has

THE FORGED REPRIEVE.—On Tuesday Dr. C. C. Whitefoord surrendered before Mr. Justice Denman, and Mr. Warner Sleigh applied for a postponement of the trial, on the ground that he had not had sufficient time to study his brief. The judge, however, considered that a few hours would be enough to master the details of

(Continued on page 334)



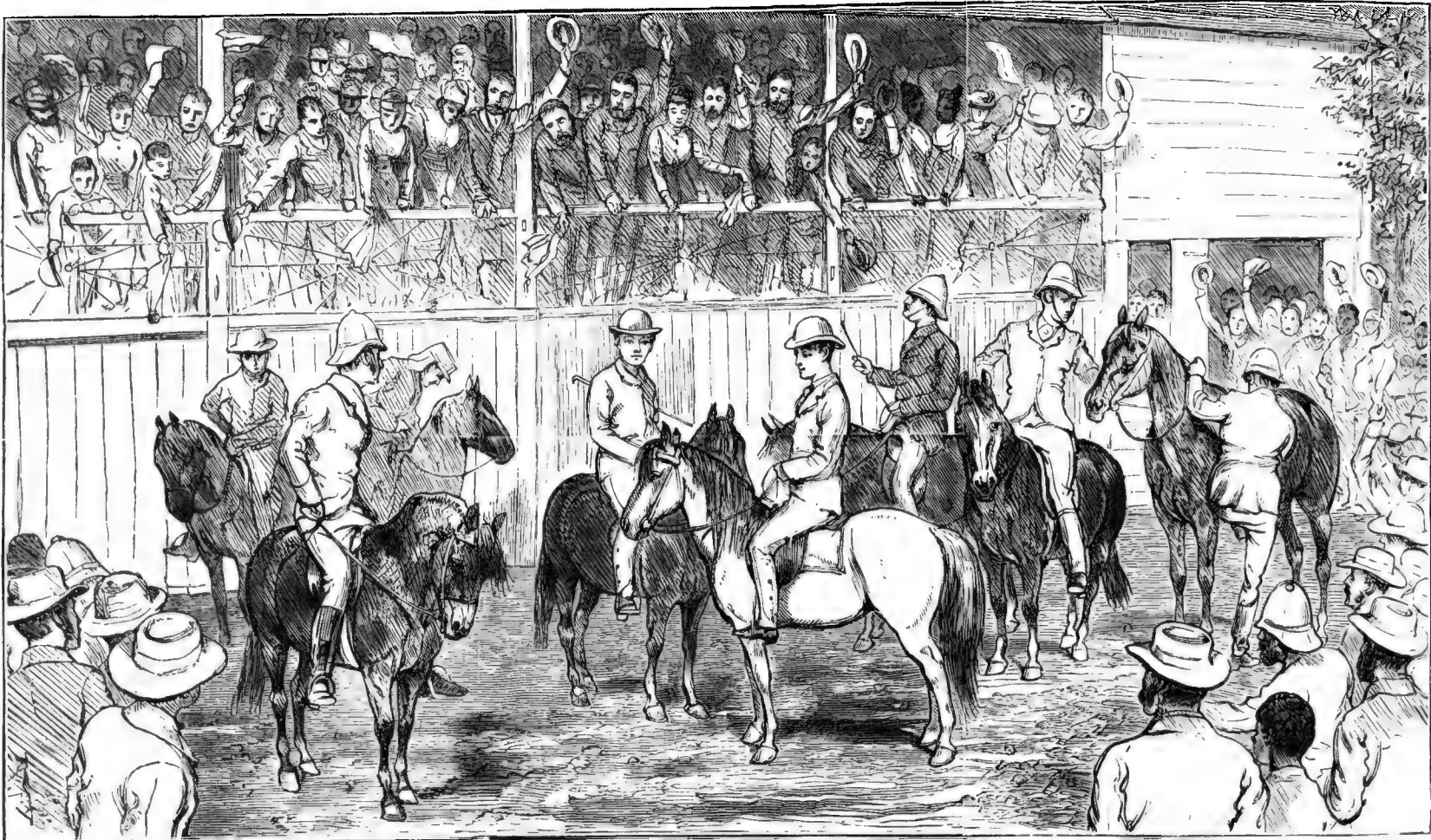
LIEUT. JOHN LAWRENCE RAINES, NATAL NATIVE CONTINGENT
Killed in the Battle of Inyezani, Zululand, Jan. 22, 1879



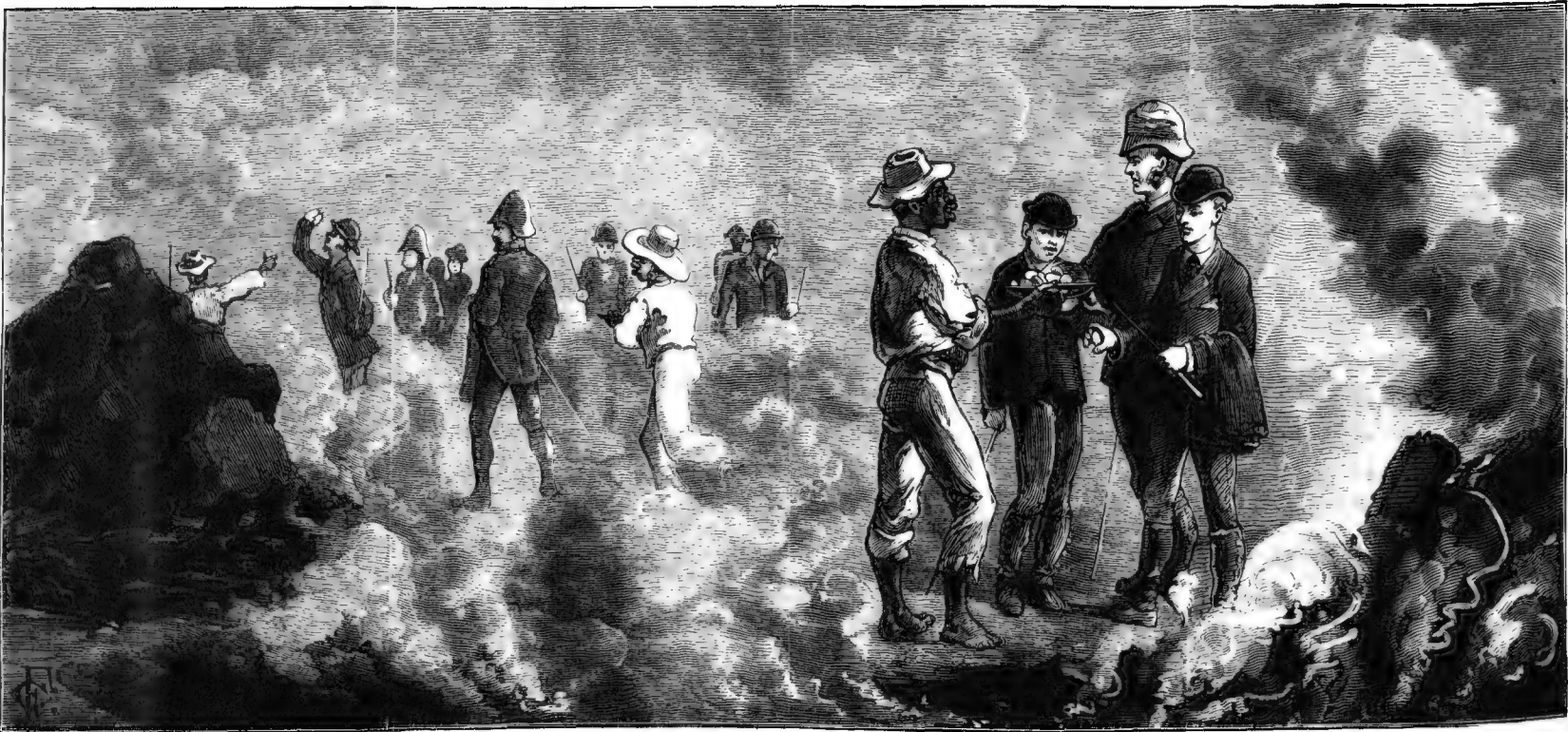
LIEUTENANT ADOLF ARNOLD LOUIS PALANDER
Commander of the Swedish Arctic Vessel "Vega"



LIEUT. C. A. MONTANARA, R.A.
Died at Cabul, Dec. 29, 1879, of Wounds Received in Action, Dec. 19

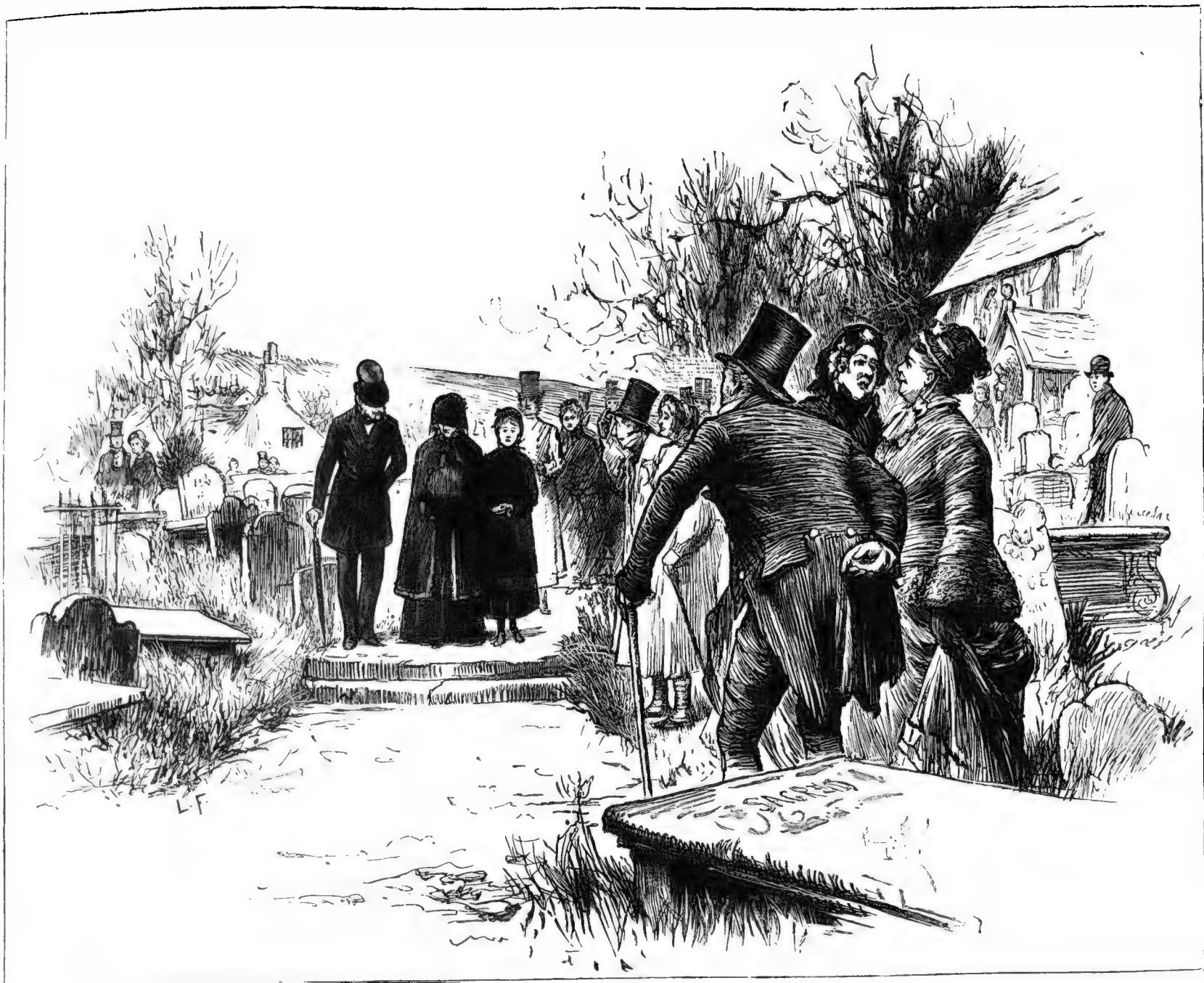


STARTING FROM SOUFFRIÈRE



LUNCHEON AT THE SULPHUR SPRINGS

THE CRUISE OF THE ROYAL CADETS—A VISIT TO THE SULPHUR SPRINGS, ST. LUCIA, WEST INDIES



DRAWN BY LUKE FILDES, A.R.A.

"Coming out of church."

LORD BRACKENBURY: A Novel.

By AMELIA B. EDWARDS,

Author of "Barbara's History," "Debenham's Vow," &c.

CHAPTER XI.

A CABINET COUNCIL

"If you please, sir, my lord would be glad to speak to you for a few minutes before you go out."

Mr. Brackenbury laid down the hat which he was just about to put on, and obeyed the paternal summons.

This was in the hall—a large square hall in the Italian style, with a fine central staircase leading to a gallery from which the upper rooms opened. The walls above and below were hung with paintings, chiefly family portraits. Four good modern copies in marble of four famous statues—the Apollo Belvidere, the Antinous of the Capitol, the Diana of the Louvre, and the Diadumenos of the British Museum—occupied the four corners of the ground-floor. The library and dining-room doors opened to the left, the morning-room and drawing-room doors to the right; while the ball-room faced the main entrance, and was approached by two doors, one at each side of the staircase.

Mr. Brackenbury turned to the left, opened the library door, and went in.

It was a pleasant, well-proportioned room, lined with bookcases, and lit at the farther end by a large bay window. The books were for the most part richly bound; and on the tops of the bookcases were busts, and bronzes, and majolica jars bright with blue and yellow arabesques and mediæval coats of arms.

"Cuthbert," said Lord Brackenbury, standing up spare and straight, with his feet on the tiger-skin rug, and his back to the fire; "Cuthbert, I want a little talk with you—a little serious talk, if you can spare me a few minutes. Sit down."

The young man looked surprised, took a chair, and said:—

"Certainly, sir. I am all attention."

"It is now more than a year since you left Oxford."

"Fifteen months, on Monday next."

"Just so—fifteen months. And you have, I hope, spent the time pleasantly?"

"Very pleasantly, sir."

Lord Brackenbury paused. He never found it particularly easy to sustain a conversation with his elder son; and to-day it seemed more than usually difficult.

"I know how fond you are of yachting," he said; and paused again.

"I ought to be fond of it, sir. You have given me a charming yacht."

"And of Italy."

"It is my native country."

A flush of quick displeasure rose to Lord Brackenbury's face.

"An Englishman's native country is England," he said hastily; "no matter on what soil he may chance to have been born."

There was another silence, during which each waited for the other to speak again. Then Lord Brackenbury changed his tactics. He abandoned his position on the hearth-rug, dropped into an easy chair, and assumed a more confidential tone.

"To return to the point from which we started," he said. "Life has its duties as well as its pleasures, and there are things more important in this world, my dear fellow, than yachting."

"Undoubtedly, sir."

"You are twenty-three years of age."

"Not quite. I shall be twenty-three in January, and we are still in December."

Lord Brackenbury laughed. It was a pleasant laugh, though perhaps a little forced.

"You are a precisian," he said. "I had not learned to measure my words and speak by the book, when I was of your age. We will say, however, that you are twenty-two years, eleven months, and twelve days old; and at twenty-two years, eleven months, and twelve days, it is time, according to my old-fashioned notions, that a man should begin to make something like serious use of his life."

"What is the particular use you wish me to make of mine, sir?"

"Well—there are two particular uses I should be glad to see you make of it, Cuthbert."

"And those are?"

"To marry young, and to go into Parliament."

Mr. Brackenbury looked grave, and the lines about his mouth grew set and hard.

"I have faith in early marriages," pursued Lord Brackenbury, watching his son's face somewhat anxiously; "especially when one has a position to fill, and a large future stake in the country. A young man can hardly be said to have struck root in his native soil till he marries. Now I want you to strike root, my dear fellow; and to strike root quickly—not to go on floating about the world like a thistle-down."

Still Mr. Brackenbury was silent.

"Well," said his father; "have you nothing to reply?"

"Not much, sir; except that matrimony in the abstract has no attraction for me. I am not a marrying man."

"You think that, because it is a subject to which you have probably given no consideration. But you would see it in a different light if you felt that by marrying any one particular person you were doing what was just and right—what your father would wish, and the world and your own conscience would approve."

"Do I understand, sir, that you are advocating a marriage, not of inclination, but of duty?"

Lord Brackenbury was momentarily embarrassed by the directness of the question.

"To a well-trained mind, Cuthbert, duty and inclination are one," he replied, somewhat evasively.

Mr. Brackenbury smiled.

"Pray come to the point, sir," he said, with the slightest possible inflection of irony in the tone. "Who is the lady? And why is it my duty to marry her?"

Lord Brackenbury felt that when these questions were asked, the worst was practically over. To answer them was easy. His cause was generous, and he was himself so much in earnest that to plead it with effect was not difficult. Besides, he was too practised a diplomat not to be aware that, where matrimony was in question, a young man of unimpassioned temperament would be less difficult than one more ardent and romantic. So he said what he had to say, and said it well, warming with his subject as he went on—showing how the old Squire had unwittingly sold his son's best birthright for a mess of pottage—how hard it was for the Langtreys to lose so great a fortune by so mere an accident—how doubly hard it was for the two helpless women now left in poverty and alone—finally, how good, and equitable, and chivalrous an act of restitution it was in his son's power to perform by marrying the penniless heiress of The Grange.

Mr. Brackenbury heard his father to the end, and then said:—

"Do you mean the little girl whom I see in church with old Miss Langtreys on Sundays?"

"Miss Langtreys is not old, my dear fellow," said Lord Brackenbury. "She is perhaps four or five years my senior; and I am not much over fifty."

"Well, sir, I may be unjust to the aunt, but one can hardly be mistaken as to the niece. My bride elect is about twelve years of age."

"Upon my honour, no. She is fifteen, or nearly so. Her mother married at twenty-eight, and would be forty-four now if she were alive. This child was, I think, born in the second year of her marriage. She looks very young, but she is no more twelve than I am."

"Even supposing the young lady to be fifteen, don't you think, sir, that you are forecasting her future somewhat prematurely?"

"My dear Cuthbert," said Lord Brackenbury, impatiently, "I am not asking you to go at once to The Grange, and propose to Miss Savage! I only seek to—to induce you to be willing to marry her by and by—say three or four years hence—if the affair can be arranged meanwhile between the two families."



"GREENE FERNE FARM" (Smith and Elder).—The charming articles which from time to time have appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, illustrative of English country life, have awakened an echo in the hearts of townfolk such as has not been listened to since the days of White's "Selborne." Collected into three volumes these articles have placed the name of their author high on the list of writers of English natural history, indeed we doubt if any modern scholar can approach him. "Greene Ferne Farm" is a novel based on life in a home county, and though many of our readers may have read it as it appeared in the pages of that rising little magazine *Time*, even they will not find a couple of hours wasted in reading it again. Those who have not made its acquaintance, and those who have been unfortunate enough to miss Mr. Jeffries' articles in the *Pall Mall*, should at once order, "Greene Ferne Farm." The strength of the work does not lie in the plot, that is a minor consideration even with the author, whose real strength (and here he is *facile princeps*) is in his country scenery, his knowledge of animal and vegetable life, and his marvellous power of description. The three chapters, "Evening," "Night," and "Dawn," contain a pastoral idyll which it will be hard to equal in the English language.

Mr. Wilkie Collins is nothing if he is not mysterious. Here in "Jezebel's Daughter" (Chatto and Windus) we should be disposed to think that he had called in the aid of Mr. Charles Reade in order to intensify the agony. Mrs. Fontaine, the widow of a doctor who has acquired some fame in his day for discoveries in chemistry, is the lady who has earned the unpleasant cognomen which gives the title to the book, and we must candidly confess that she richly deserves it. Availing herself of the crumbs of knowledge which dropped from her husband's table, she institutes a series of wholesale poisoning cases, some of which are successful, in others death is stayed either by the prescription of an antidote known only to herself or by the application of an admirably arranged galvanic apparatus in the Frankfurt mortuary. Jack Straw is a cleverly drawn little lunatic, but there is perhaps too great a method in his madness. The book is far inferior to many of Mr. Wilkie Collins' works, but we presume that his name will carry it through—were it by an unknown author we should predict it a very short future.

"An Australian Heroine," by R. M. Prior (Chapman and Hall).—The earlier chapters of this book, describing life in Australia, are forcibly written and full of interest, when, however, the author takes his heroine from the Pilot Station on Mundoolan Island, and places her as a dependant on the favour of her rich quondam relations in England, the work falls off, the two latter volumes of the book being decidedly weak. The plot is cleverly conceived, and had Mr. Prior compressed his work into one volume he would have earned our gratitude. The by-play of Miss Talmage, Miss Welby, and the Bishop add to the tediousness of the book, and might have been omitted with propriety. The story centres round Esther Brand, *née* Isherwood,—her father, the younger brother of a wealthy English baronet, turns out a scapegrace; he elopes with the wife of a clergyman, commits forgery, is transported, but by the interest of his relation is pardoned; his mistress joins him in the colonies, and a daughter, Esther, is born. Going from bad to worse, Isherwood, now known as Hagart, ill-treats his wife and daughter, and finally commits suicide. The daughter meets with a young officer, who, in company with her mother's real husband, pays the pilot station a visit, and within a few hours her first love is given to George Brand. How he treats her is foreign to our mission. For that we must refer our readers to "An Australian Heroine."

"Sealed by a Kiss," by Jean Middlemass.—This is a book which not only outrages good taste, but is opposed to common sense. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that a young guardsman should endeavour to reclaim and educate a little flower girl; but scarcely probable that he should ask her to his rooms in Charles Street, St. James's, and there regale her with sherry and *bon-bons*, whilst he, smoking cigarettes, contemplates her future; and, when surprised by his mother in this equivocal position, should say to the gutter waif, assuming an off-hand manner, "You can go now, little woman, since her ladyship has come, and don't forget to bring me some more flowers." Does Miss Middlemass imagine that members of the "Guards" or the "Rag" abuse each other like bargees in the smoking-rooms of their clubs, or that language such as is depicted in the second volume is ever heard inside a London club? The final scene between the Guardsman and the flower-girl in Kensington Gardens is delicious. Wren, a name reminding one of wails nearer the Curragh and Aldershot than St. James's, has asked the captain's advice as to the propriety of her accepting an offer of marriage made by a ballet master; she had strong suspicion that the Guardsman was "concealing his feelings, crushing at the voice of duty a violent passion for herself." In this she was mistaken. The young man composedly offered his counsel, which was that she should marry Mr. Zimoni. She accepted his terms, but begged that he would give her one kiss. He stooped to comply with her modest request; but she, not content with his brushing her cheek, "wanted to draw forth from the act a whole treasure of strength and resolution, threw her arms round his neck, and gave him a long, long embrace. In that moment he knew how she had loved him." It is a long time since we have read a novel so unutterably foolish as "Sealed by a Kiss."

A BIRD'S SONG

CHILL was the air, for yet the year was young,
Pale grey the sky, the clouds were fresh with rain;
A bird, from where his cosy nest was hung,
Sang very joyously a tender strain.
For he had seen, near where a giant oak
Stretched out its Titan branches, strong and sure,
Close-sheltered, in a quiet moss-grown nook,
A dainty April garden bloom secure.

And there he saw the sun-born crocus, tall,
Shine out in 'brodered bravery of gold;
The violet—no longer Winter's thrall—
Begin her purple mantle to unfold.
He saw the primrose star rise palely fair
From where the mosses thickly, softly grow,
And, delicately gleaming in the air,
The snowdrop's fairy robe of green and snow.

And O, with sudden flush of light and heat,
The grey March world for him was charmed to May;
And then rang out in bird notes, fresh and sweet,
A jocund carol in the clear cold day.
He heard the soft wind whisper from the West—
The promise of the Summer's blossoming;
And gleefully he sang from out his nest
A herald welcome to the coming Spring.

KATIE TYNAN

THE NEW DIVING SYSTEM

WE recently briefly referred to the remarkable invention of Mr. H. A. Fleuss, by which a diver is enabled to remain under water for several hours without any air-supply from above. Although those who are conversant with chemistry may have gained a correct notion of how Mr. Fleuss accomplishes this apparent impossibility, most of our readers in common with the general public have doubtless been much puzzled as to the means employed. We are now in a position to describe the nature of the invention in detail.

The ordinary diving system hitherto in use has, thanks to the time-honoured tank at the Polytechnic Institution, become tolerably familiar to both Londoners and visitors from the country. But it may be as well, before dwelling upon the important modifications introduced by Mr. Fleuss, to briefly consider the conditions under which an ordinary diver sinks below the water.

The diver's dress is a kind of over-all garment made in one piece. It is composed principally of indiarubber faced with tanned twill, and is fastened round the waist with a broad belt, in which is placed a hatchet or any other tools which may be required. The collar of the dress is made of thick rubber, and is secured to a metal yoke-piece which by means of strong screws fits upon the shoulders. Upon this yoke-piece is screwed the helmet, at the back of which the pipe protrudes which furnishes the diver with his supply of air. In addition to this connecting link with the upper world, the diver is provided with a communicating cord, by which signals can be exchanged by means of a pre-arranged code. Each diver requires three attendants, two of whom are stationed at the air-pump, the sole duty of the other man being to hold the signal cord. It will be seen, therefore, that the paraphernalia required by the ordinary diver before he can become amphibious is by no means of a simple or inexpensive character. For in addition to the original cost of the dress and apparatus, which amounts to about 120*l.*, there is also to be taken into consideration the wages of four men.

Although this system has now been in constant use for many years, and has been gradually improved, it is by no means free from imperfections. In the first place the diver's sphere of action is very limited. The air pipe upon which his life depends must be a constant source of anxiety to him, besides which it utterly prevents him creeping under wreckage, and finding his way into places where his services might be most useful. In the next place the pressure of the air which is forced into his helmet must obviously always exceed the pressure of the water in which he is working, and this pressure of course increases with every foot of depth. At forty feet it amounts to 17*lbs.* on the square inch; at 100 feet it reaches 43*lbs.*; and at 150 feet 65*lbs.* This constant strain upon the respiratory organs is the most trying difficulty with which the diver has to deal, and it is not an uncommon occurrence for a man when working at a great depth to bleed from the nose, ears, and eyes.

Such briefly was the system commonly in vogue for the prosecution of subaqueous work, a system which will probably be altogether superseded by the method of diving invented by Mr. Fleuss, now to be described.

Any manual of chemistry will give the information that the air which we breathe is composed of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen, in the proportion of one-fifth of the former to four-fifths of the latter. When this air has been exhaled from our lungs it has undergone several changes, two of which only are important to the subject in hand: 1, it has been robbed of some of its oxygen, and 2, it has become highly charged with deadly carbonic acid. The nitrogen, it is important to observe, is unaltered. Its particles enter the lungs and leave them, acting in a negative way as a kind of dilutant to the oxygen. The reason then that a man cannot go on breathing the same air over and over again with impunity, is that the oxygen becomes partly absorbed by the blood in every breath we take, that the carbonic acid exhaled is highly poisonous, and that the nitrogen—although unaltered—is insufficient of itself to support life. The task upon which Mr. Fleuss has employed several years of hard study, and in which he has so admirably succeeded, was then of a twofold character, firstly to obtain a supply of oxygen for taking the place of that absorbed in the act of breathing; and, secondly, to render the carbonic acid incapable of mischief—the nitrogen he did not trouble himself about.

Fig. 1 shows a section of his helmet, outwardly no larger than an ordinary diver's headgear. It consists of two distinct chambers, one of which is placed inside the other. The space between them (C C), measuring only a quarter of a cubic foot capacity, is used for storing oxygen compressed to 240 *lbs.* on the square inch. The

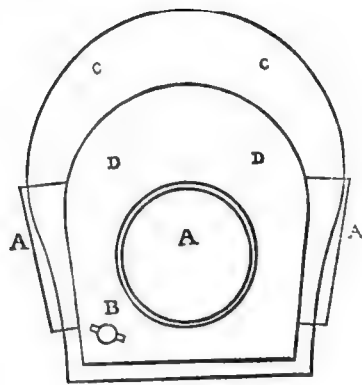


FIG. 1.

interior space (D D) is occupied by the diver's head. A A A are windows, B is a valve under ready control of the hand by which the supply of oxygen from C C to D D can be regulated to the greatest nicety. This then is the way in which Mr. Fleuss overcomes one of the problems which he set himself to solve. The air in his lungs and about his somewhat capacious clothing when he first dons his costume contains the necessary nitrogen for indefinite use, for it is breathed again and again, and the oxygen absorbed by his blood is constantly replaced by the compressed gas stored above his head. There remains the other problem, the riddance of the poisonous carbonic acid.

To understand how this difficulty is overcome we must again consult our chemical manual. There we shall find that certain bodies have the property of absorbing or of entering into combination with carbonic acid. Thus caustic potash or caustic soda when treated with boric acid. This gas will form with it carbonate of potash or of soda as the case may be. Mr. Fleuss tried, therefore, to find out some way of passing the air exhaled from his lungs through a solution of one of these caustic alkalies, so that its poisoned properties might be rendered innocuous. Fig. 2 will at once explain how he finally contrived to accomplish this end.

At the upper part of the cut is shown the yoke-piece upon which the helmet is screwed, and round its edge are seen the screws which are used to fasten the outer indiarubber garment in its place, and which cause the joint to be perfectly watertight. To this metallic collar are fixed two curved shields, one in front of the diver, and one at his back. The area enclosed by these shields is sufficiently great to include space for two vulcanite receptacles, E and F, for the reception of the caustic soda, the use of which has already been pointed out. The soda is in solution, and is held in the pores of pointed out. The soda is in solution, and is held in the pores of the spongy indiarubber, with which the two receptacles are filled. This being understood, we can now trace the passage of the air from the

diver's lungs through the system of filters which these caustic holders represent. Over the mouth and nose is fitted an inhaler, not unlike that arrangement which is used by dentists for the

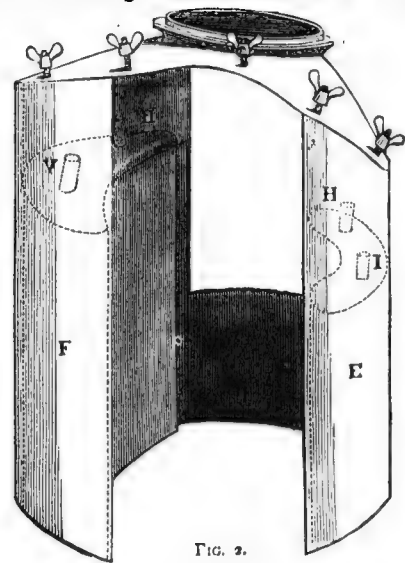


FIG. 2.

administration of anaesthetics (see Fig. 3). A valve on each side is so arranged that it opens during inspiration, but closely shuts as the air is exhaled. The breathed air has therefore no other course but through the flexible tube which proceeds from the inhaler. This tube is fastened to the nozzle I (Fig. 2) on the front receptacle E containing the caustic soda. It proceeds by a pipe to the very bottom of the box or case, and then finds its way through the spongy rubber to the outlet H. Here another pipe, not shown in the cut, conveys it over the shoulder to H' on the upper surface of the case F. It follows precisely the same course as it did at E, finally escaping in a filtered and purified condition at the outlet pipe V. From this point the filtered air finds its way to the inner helmet, where it receives

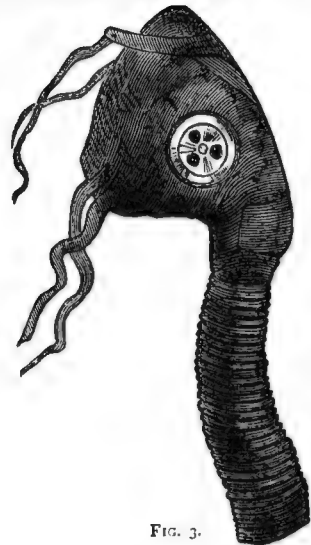


FIG. 3.

its fresh complement of oxygen in place of that which it has lost in the diver's body, and is once more breathed into the lungs. The same operation is repeated as long as the diver remains below water. The chamber in the helmet CC holds exactly four feet of oxygen at the pressure already named. This quantity is found in practice to afford sufficient air food for five hours' consumption. It need hardly be said that this is more than enough for all practical purposes, but the quantity could easily be doubled if necessary. Oxygen so compressed that ten cubic feet will only occupy the space represented by an iron bottle two feet long by five inches in diameter, is now sold in London and other towns as a marketable commodity. This convenient system of storing the gas is taken advantage of by Mr. Fleuss. A pipe between the bottle and the helmet will charge the latter in two minutes, or less, and the said bottle is so portable, that in the case of a sudden demand for divers at any seaport in the kingdom, the gas could be sent down by train without the least difficulty. The same remark applies to its use on shipboard, where bottles of gas could be kept in store without risk of deterioration.

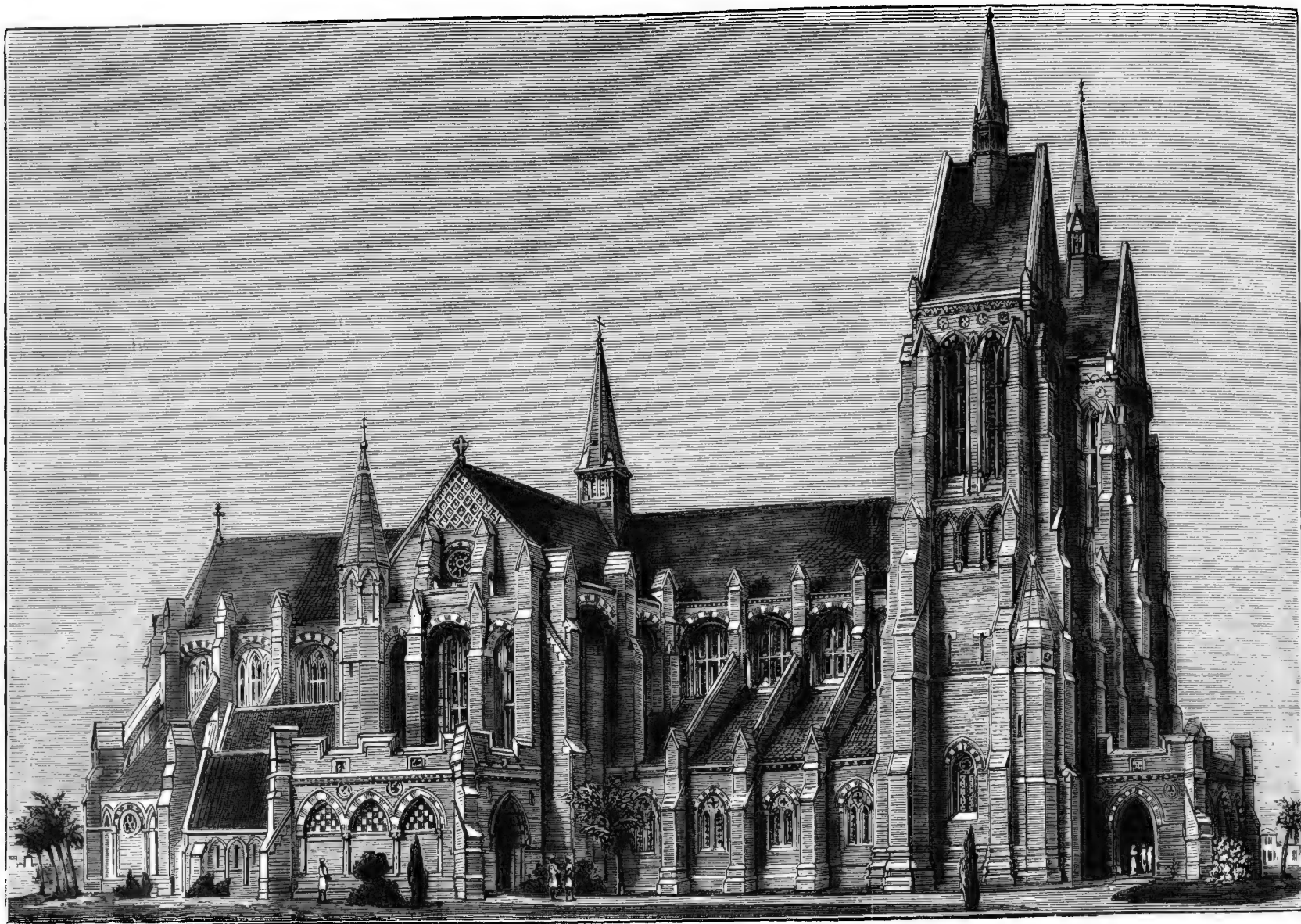
The advantages claimed for the new diving system are very many. In the mere question of expense, the absence of the air-pump with its cumbersome adjuncts reduces the first cost of the apparatus to about one half. The working expenses show nearly as great a reduction, for only one attendant is required instead of the three formerly necessary. The cost of oxygen and caustic soda amounts to about sixpence per hour while the apparatus is at work. This saving of expense is one of the most important advantages of the system, and one which is sure to attract attention to it. Another still greater benefit secured by its use is that the diver, instead of being subjected to a distressing pressure upon head and lungs, is breathing air the pressure of which is normal.

Upon reference to Fig. 2 it will be seen that the diver is so shielded behind and before, that at whatever depth he is working the water pressure can only affect his limbs. The air he breathes is supplied to him as naturally as it would be above water. It is hoped, therefore, that by means of this new method of breathing under water, divers will be able to go safely to far greater depths than were ever before attempted, or, indeed, possible.

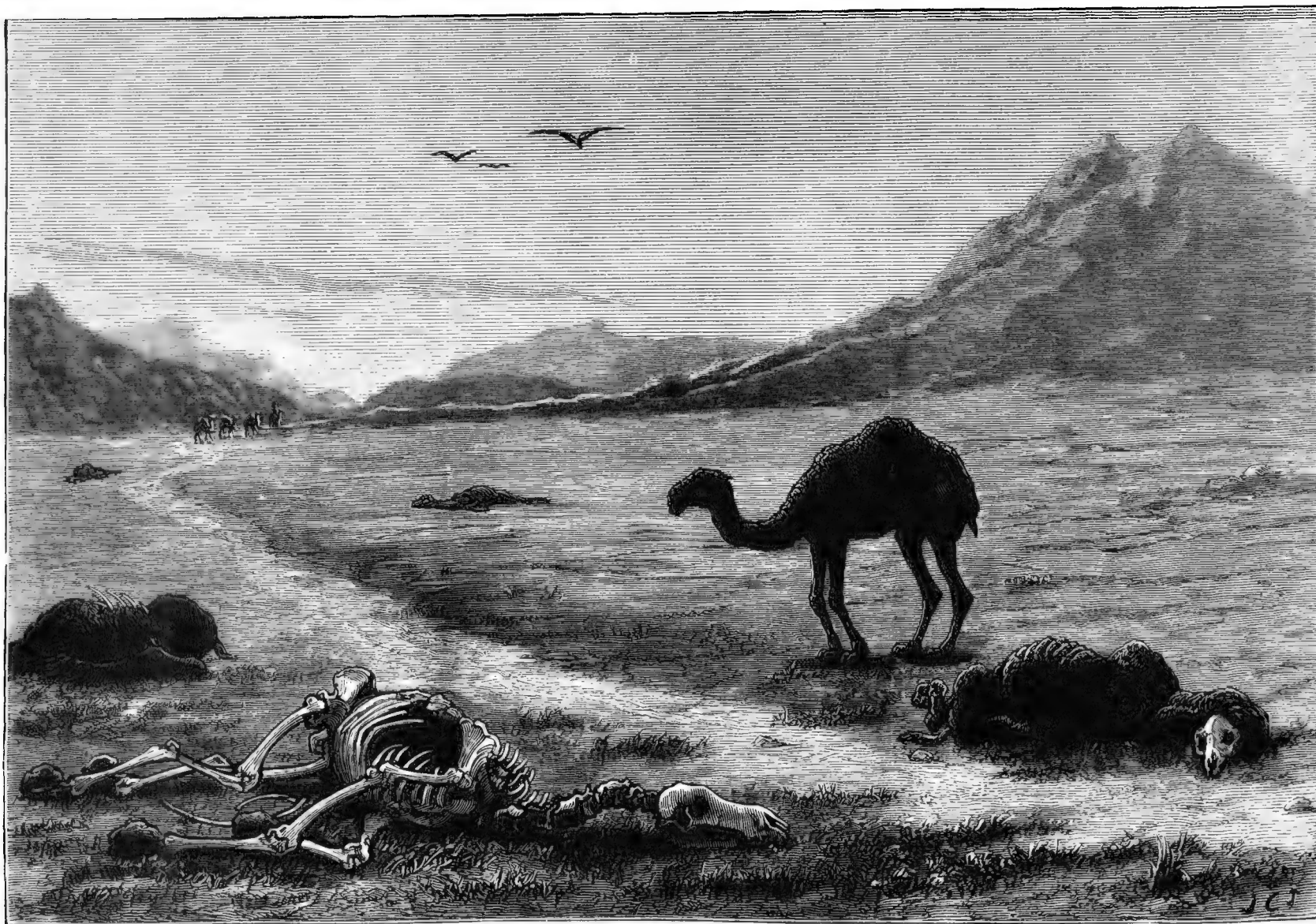
There are several other fields of labour in which the new system can doubtless be employed. In fiery mines, the rescue of unfortunate men struck down by the deadly afterdamp would be a comparatively easy matter. A modification of the apparatus is also in contemplation for the use of firemen, by which they can enter the densest smoke without fear of suffocation. It is also suggested that aeronauts will by encasing themselves in Mr. Fleuss' armour be able to go far beyond the seven or eight miles to which they have, on account of the unbreathable air at those altitudes, been hitherto limited. Then the system can be applied to a new form of diving bell, which like the dress itself would be independent of pipe or air-pump. From this to submarine vessels is but a step, and we may perhaps soon hear of some practical contrivance for boating below water as easily as upon its surface. More than one submerged vessel has been designed, but has failed in practice. The last of these unfortunates was, if we remember rightly, named the *Nautilus*, and was designed by Mr. Scott Russell for operating against the Russian Navy during the Crimean War.

Mr. Fleuss' new diving system can be seen daily in action—between one and two o'clock—at the works of Messrs. Siebe and Gorman, the well-known submarine engineers, who are the agents for working the patent.

T. C. II.



THE NEW CATHEDRAL, LAHORE, INDIA



"LEFT TO DIE"—AN INCIDENT IN THE AFGHAN WAR



"THE COCKHORSE REGIMENT"—A MEDIEVAL EPISODE
DRAWN BY C. J. STANLAND



THE FRENCH GALLERY

THE present exhibition at this Gallery, like those of recent years, is of a cosmopolitan character, including examples of nearly all the Continental schools. Many of the painters whose works have formed the most attractive features of former displays here are well represented, and there are some good pictures by artists hitherto unknown in this country. The most important of these is a large picture of "The Flight into Egypt," by M. Olivier Merson, which created a good deal of sensation and some diversity of opinion when exhibited in the Paris Salon last year. The subject, which has formed the theme of an infinite number of pictures, is here treated in an entirely fresh and original manner. The scene represented is the desert by moonlight under a cloudless sky, with the great Sphinx in the foreground, on the pedestal of which the Virgin with the Infant Christ in her arms is placidly reposing, while Joseph lies near with his cloak wrapped round his head. The artist has certainly not observed the just proportion between the huge effigy and the living figures, and he has endowed the Virgin with a length of limb quite abnormal, but the picture is impressive by reason of its solemnity of tone and the feeling of profound stillness which pervades it, and which is greatly aided by the thin column of smoke which, undisturbed by any movement in the air, rises perpendicularly from a small fire on the ground. The large expanse of sky is very luminous, and the impression of vast space most admirably rendered. Near this is a characteristic scene of Bavarian life, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," by another young artist, A. Bodenmüller, poor in colour and weak in execution, but displaying much cleverness of design and skill in characterisation. A much more accomplished work is Hugo Salmson's "An Arrest in Picardy," representing a brawl in a village street, in which women are the chief actors. The aged virago who is violently gesticulating in the foreground is a very characteristic figure, and contrasts strongly with the graceful girl, with a child wrapped in her apron, who seems to be the object of her anger. Not less good is the municipal guard who, with an amusing air of conscious authority, interposes between them. The scene is full of movement and vivacity; every head is expressive and every attitude significant. The composition, too, is excellent, and the handling firm and masterly.

By Professor C. L. Müller, of Vienna, there are three clever pictures of Oriental life. Two of them, "Charity in the East" and "Egyptian Water-Carriers," are very sunny in effect, and are painted with realistic force, but they do not materially differ from his previously exhibited works. The third, a street scene in Cairo called "The Money Changer," is more novel and interesting; the imperturbability of the aged Jew who with his long lean and brown fingers is deliberately counting out pieces of money, and the excitement of the tall Arab and the Nubian who dispute his reckoning, are rendered with equal force and fidelity. M. J. R. H. Lazerges has a striking picture of an Arab in white burnouse seated outside a "Café in Algiers," and delicious apparently from the excessive use of opium. The picture is forcible in effect and ably executed, but it is on a larger scale than the subject demands. The examples of the Spanish school are not very estimable; the two very small pictures by L. Jimenez, "The Connoisseur" and "La Brodeuse," have a certain charm of colour, and are painted with a clear, crisp, and decisive touch; but in R. de Madrazo's "Afternoon Tea" we can find nothing but facile execution, trivial prettiness, and affectation. The most glaring example of false and meretricious art is, however, the large picture "Sur les Terrasses, Tanger," by the French painter B. Constant. There is no beauty in the composition as a whole, and none in any individual part; the figures are ill drawn, and their attitudes are devoid alike of grace and meaning; the colour is crude, and the execution coarse and pretentious. Different from this in every quality of Art is the large picture which hangs near it, called "Avant la Pêche," by Paul Billet. The five young girls who, surrounded by their nets and baskets, are here seen reposing on a cliff, are instinct with vitality; they have the robust beauty, the easy mobility of attitude, and the unconscious grace that naturally belong to youthful peasant life. The figures, too, are admirably grouped, and drawn with the skill of a practical hand; the colour is sober and harmonious, and the handling firm and masterly. Two small works, in which figures and landscape are most artistically combined, "Hungarian Homestead" and "An Old Farm House, Hungary," by G. Von Bochmann, will repay the closest examination. They are full of matter, and while every detail is painted with the most elaborate care, they are singularly true and harmonious in general effect; though low in tone, they are luminous, and full of the most subtle gradations of colour. By J. Maris there are two "Dutch Scenes," slightly painted, but very true to nature; and by the Swedish painter, A. Wahlberg, a view, "Near Nice," in which the effect of bright moonlight is forcibly rendered. Of the few works by deceased painters that add value to the collection, a large view of "Lake Nemi," by Corot, and a study, "Vincennes," by Diaz, are the best.

THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS

THE pictures in the Suffolk Street Gallery are not less numerous than usual, but a few of them only have a distinct claim to notice. A certain amount of freshness and originality is to be seen in some of the works by young and almost unknown painters, but those by the older members of the Society, for the most part, differ little in subject and not at all in manner from their previous productions. The most striking exception is the half-length portrait by John Burr of his fellow member, "Wyke Bayliss, F.S.A.," which, by its breadth of effect and life-like appearance, forcibly arrests the attention of the visitor. The strongly-marked individuality of the head is faithfully reproduced, and, as well as the hand which holds a book, is admirably drawn, and painted with realistic force. In general treatment, colour, and keeping, as well as in skill in characterisation, it is the best work the artist has produced. Mr. W. L. Wyllie, whose pictures are always among the best in these displays, sends a large work, "The Alps," by twilight, remarkable for the sense of vastness and space which it conveys, and the truthful way in which the mountain forms are drawn. By Mr. J. W. B. Knight there is a large landscape, "Showery April," pure in tone and strongly suggestive of natural effect, and by Mr. E. Ellis a sea-coast view, "The Haven under the Hill," in which the appearance of movement in the waves is admirably rendered. The most promising landscape in the collection, and certainly one of the best, is "The Leaves are Falling Fast," by Mr. J. White, a young artist who has recently joined the Society. Well balanced in light and shade, rich and harmonious in colour, it is true to nature alike in detail and in general effect.

The largest figure composition in the collection, "The Assizes," by Mr. J. Morgan, representing the ante-room to a Court of Justice crowded with figures, is painted with elaborate care, but the various incidents are not very dramatically set forth, and its technical qualities are not of a high order. Mr. H. G. Glindoni's picture of a mediæval jester spouting for the amusement of a party of revellers,

entitled "He jests at scars that never felt a wound," though poor in colour, displays considerable vivacity and diversity of character. A certain sense of humour, as well as power of expression, are to be seen in Mr. W. Dendy Sadler's "Visiting their Flock," showing two Franciscan monks looking with satisfaction on the preparations for a buxom damsel is making for their entertainment, and in his smaller picture of an elderly angler patiently standing by a river side in a drizzling rain. Though both pictures show imperfect command of technical resource, they are amongst the most promising works in the Gallery. By Mr. H. Helmick there is a vivacious and well-painted picture of an old connoisseur examining a cup in a peasant's cottage, called "The China Hunter," and by Mr. P. Macnab, a large and ably-executed composition of landscape and figures, "A Peat Moss in the Lews." The very small landscapes by Mr. E. A. Waterlow, Mr. J. R. Reid, and Mr. C. Thornely will be found worthy of attention.

MR. T. M'LEAN'S GALLERY

THERE are a few meritorious English pictures in the exhibition which Mr. M'Lean has just opened at No. 7, Haymarket, but they are less interesting as well as less numerous than those by foreign artists. Among these is a large picture of a party of heavily-laden fishing-girls trudging along the sea-coast by M. Eugène Feyen, remarkable for the excellence of its composition as well as for the truthful character and vigorous action of the figures. By a less known painter, W. Menzler, there are two life-sized figures, "Marguerite" and "A Lady in Crimson," which, though rather poor in colour, and painted in an unpleasantly smooth and polished style, are worthy of notice for their purity of design, and the careful way in which all the details of the picturesque mediæval costumes are elaborated. Josef Israels is represented by no less than five pictures, all sober and harmonious in tone, and displaying a true perception of rustic character. The best of them as regards balance of light and shade, colour, and keeping, are a picturesque cottage interior, "The Fisherman's Home," and a single figure, "The Seamstress." By J. A. L. De Haas there is a broadly painted and effective picture of "Cattle Grazing," and by a Spanish painter, Pradilla, a sketch of the Corso at Rome during "The Carnival," full of light and movement and gem-like in its brilliancy of colour. P. Billet's "Shepherdess Knitting," F. Roybet's "A Morning Call," and G. Kuhl's "The Shoeblick," are among the best of the remaining works.

MESSRS. TOOTH'S GALLERY

OF the hundred and thirty-seven pictures here exhibited, all are more or less worthy of examination, but lack of space prevents us from mentioning more than a few. Of the landscapes and seascapes, E. J. Niemann, sen., sends a solidly-painted very effective view of that picturesque port, Whitby, with a heavy sea rolling in the foreground, and dark storm-clouds retreating in the distance. The most important landscape in the room is B. W. Leader's "Bubbling Brook," an admirable combination of brawling water and green foliage, just the kind of picture for eyes wearied of city sights to gaze at day after day, and be perpetually refreshed by the sight. Equally attractive, though depicting a different class of scenery, is Mr. G. A. Fripp's "Kilchum Castle." The grey old ruin, the tranquil lake, and the patches of fleecy cloud drifting over the rugged hill-side, combine to make the spectator long to be on the spot, and see the real sight for himself. "The Fens at Cromer," by Henry Bright, show how skilful painting can make a flat marshy landscape interesting. There is a pathos about the skeleton windmill raising aloft its helpless arms, and the clouds—peculiar clouds, too—are a genuine study from Nature, not smooth conventionalisms. Mr. James Peel's Surrey and Yorkshire landscapes deserve honourable mention for their truthfulness, and the same may be said of E. Gill's waterfalls. Of pictures where human figures lend an added charm to the scenery in which they are set, attention may be called to "A Pleasure Party," by Garcis-y-Ramos, and "Sketching from Nature—Naples," by S. Avendano. These are both pretty and suggestive pictures, but were it not that the respective artists are foreigners we should have thought they were suffering from "Boat Race on the Brain," everything being suffused with a blue tint. This monochromatic craze seems popular among some of our Continental brothers of the brush, witness the yellow hue pervading Mas-y-Fondeville's view of "Portie," and the red-rusty complexion of H. Campotosto's "Harvest Time." Emile Vernier sends two delightful bits of French coast scenery. In one the fishwives are watching their husbands' and brothers' boats coming in, in the other they are diligently gathering cockles at low tide. H. Schmalzergang sends a clever picture of a lion-like dog, "On Guard," watching that no fox comes to eat up his friends, the ducks; but still more attractive is H. Dollmann's "Beagles—Full Cry!" a most spirited piece of workmanship. The canine faces are admirable, and the Gallery is worth visiting if only to note the woe-begone and pathetically human expression of the poor fellow who has got stuck in the fence. W. Holyoake's "Changing Quarters," in which some cavalry are seen approaching a steep picturesque bridge, is a very agreeable bit of landscape. G. Hertschensheiter has a carefully-painted head, "The Toper;" G. Schachinger's "Young Prince" is an interesting little fellow, with great ingenuous eyes; Messrs. Boughton and Rossi both allegorise "Summer" and "Winter" under the guise of young ladies, but in very diverse fashions. "The Call to Prayer," by Gérôme, is a picture which has been familiarised by engraving, so people will be pleased to see the original here; while Laugée's "Gleaners" and Butin's "Fisherman's Wife" display that unflinching adherence to reality, even when reality is unattractive, from which English artists shrink much more often than their French comrades.



AGRICULTURE IN CANDIDATES' ADDRESSES.—It is surprising how few candidates make any definite reference to agricultural matters. Among the small number on either side who go into the subject Colonel Loyd-Lindsay says, "The serious losses of landowners and of farmers have caused a great anxiety to the Legislature. A careful consideration of those burdens which may be found to weigh unduly on the landed interest will have to be undertaken with a view to their more equal adjustment and mitigation." Mr. Philip Wroughton says, "Fully sensible, from personal experience, of the disadvantages under which agriculture labours compared with other industries from having to bear an undue share of local burdens, I shall support any well considered scheme for the readjustment of such charges. Although the present Administration has relieved the rates to the extent of two millions annually I am of opinion that further aid should be afforded by placing other descriptions of property on the same footing as land for rating purposes." Mr. George H. Allsopp says, "I shall never cease to endeavour to remove the burdens which now press so heavily upon the British farmer." Mr. Howard Elphinstone says, "All laws which prevent land from being used to the best advantage by the farmer should in my opinion be repealed." In most parts of England the Conservatives promise definitely to relieve local taxation, but are indefinite on

all other points, while Mr. Elphinstone's expressions fairly show the general vagueness of the offers made by the opposing political party. In Lincolnshire and Norfolk, however, the Tory candidates are much more explicit, as the following "Note" will show.

LINCOLNSHIRE AND EAST ANGLIA.—The views of the Eastern Counties' Conservatives may be regarded as well expressed in Mr. Henry Chaplin's address to the electors of Mid-Lincolnshire, in which he says, "Your interests have suffered, and suffer still severely, from a depression in agriculture which is probably unequalled in its duration and intensity. That depression is the subject of an inquiry by a Royal Commission, and pending the results of that inquiry, a general expression of opinion on the various questions by which the agricultural interest is affected at the present time would be premature. Among them there are, however, two on which no further inquiry is, in my judgment, needed. The injustice of the Malt Tax and the pressure of the local rates on agriculturists at the present time require no new or further illustration. It is impossible to justify the imposition of charges for objects of common and national interest on one description of property only; and it is monstrous to expect the English farmer to contend with an ever-increasing foreign competition if his own agricultural produce continues to be exceptionally taxed while that of the foreigner is imported free. The welfare of her agriculture is the interest of England, for it is upon renewed prosperity in the greatest of all English industries that a permanent revival of our trade must in great measure depend; and it is the interest of every class that unjust taxation which presses exceptionally on that industry should be speedily removed." We venture to say that every county candidate who should send the above to his electors endorsed with his approval and support would materially improve his election chances, and increase his popularity among those who live by the land.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The official list of prizes for the Show at Carlisle of the Royal Agricultural Society has now been completed. The total value of the prizes offered is 5,716*l.*, of which 4,491*l.* is given by the Society, and the rest from local sources. The prizes will be divided as follows: Horses, 1,355*l.*; cattle, 1,775*l.*; sheep, 1,000*l.*; and pigs, 300*l.* The money given by the local committee will be given as extra prizes in some of the above classes, and as prizes for dairy produce.

POTATOES FOR IRELAND.—The shipments of potatoes from the Clyde to Ireland during the past month have been extremely large, all parts of Scotland sending bags to the great shipping port of Greenock. It is said that the high prices offered for potatoes have tempted many Northern growers to sell out all their stock, so that they will have in turn to become buyers.

A REMEDY FOR SHEEP ROT.—Mr. W. U. Brunton writes us that sheep rot can be cured by giving the affected animal a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda three times a day until it begins to recover. We give this statement for what it is worth; which, in our opinion, is not very much.

MALT AND SUGAR.—The East Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture have resolved that "the growers of barley have great cause for complaint in the way in which sugar is permitted to be used in breweries. In the first place, the duty charged on sugar so used is not in just proportion to the tax on malt, and also the lenient way in which the duty is levied on sugar tends to promote the use of it instead of malt." Ipswich, in this matter, has the honour of speaking for the agriculturists of England.

LORD LYTTON AND LORD SANDWICH.—The Viceroy of India has returned his Hertfordshire tenants 20 per cent. of their rents on the past year; but this generous act is eclipsed by that of Lord Sandwich, who has presented his tenants with a whole year's rent. The same nobleman has for the future lowered the rentals from 45*s.* to 38*s.* per acre.

AGRICULTURAL SHADOW AND SUNSHINE.—An estimate is made by the *Estates Gazette* that there are now to let in the United Kingdom at least a quarter of a million acres of agricultural land. On the other hand, the *Midland Gazette* states that there have been, during the past thirteen weeks, as many as 284 separate applications from farmers in various parts of the kingdom desirous of taking farms.

HOT CROSS-BUNS

BETWEEN the cakes of Cecrops and the modern hot cross-bun there is a wide gulf of 3,400 years; and yet the one may be traced up to the other. There are some, indeed, who would wish to give to the Good Friday hot cross-bun a still longer pedigree, and to take it back to the time of the Patriarchs and their consecrated bread; and there are others who would go yet further, and trace it to the earliest age of the world, in a portion of Cain's sacrifice. We may, however, content ourselves with stopping short at the era of the Egyptian Cecrops, founder of Athens, who made his sweet cakes of flour and honey. Such cakes as these, as we learn from the prophet Jeremiah (viii., 18.), were offered by the idolatrous Hebrew women to "the Queen of Heaven."

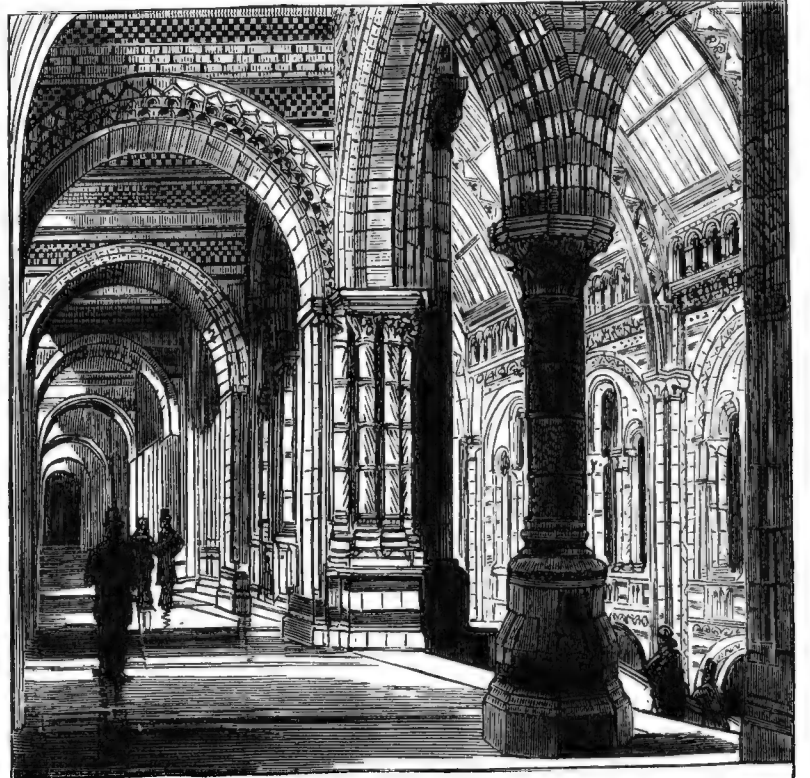
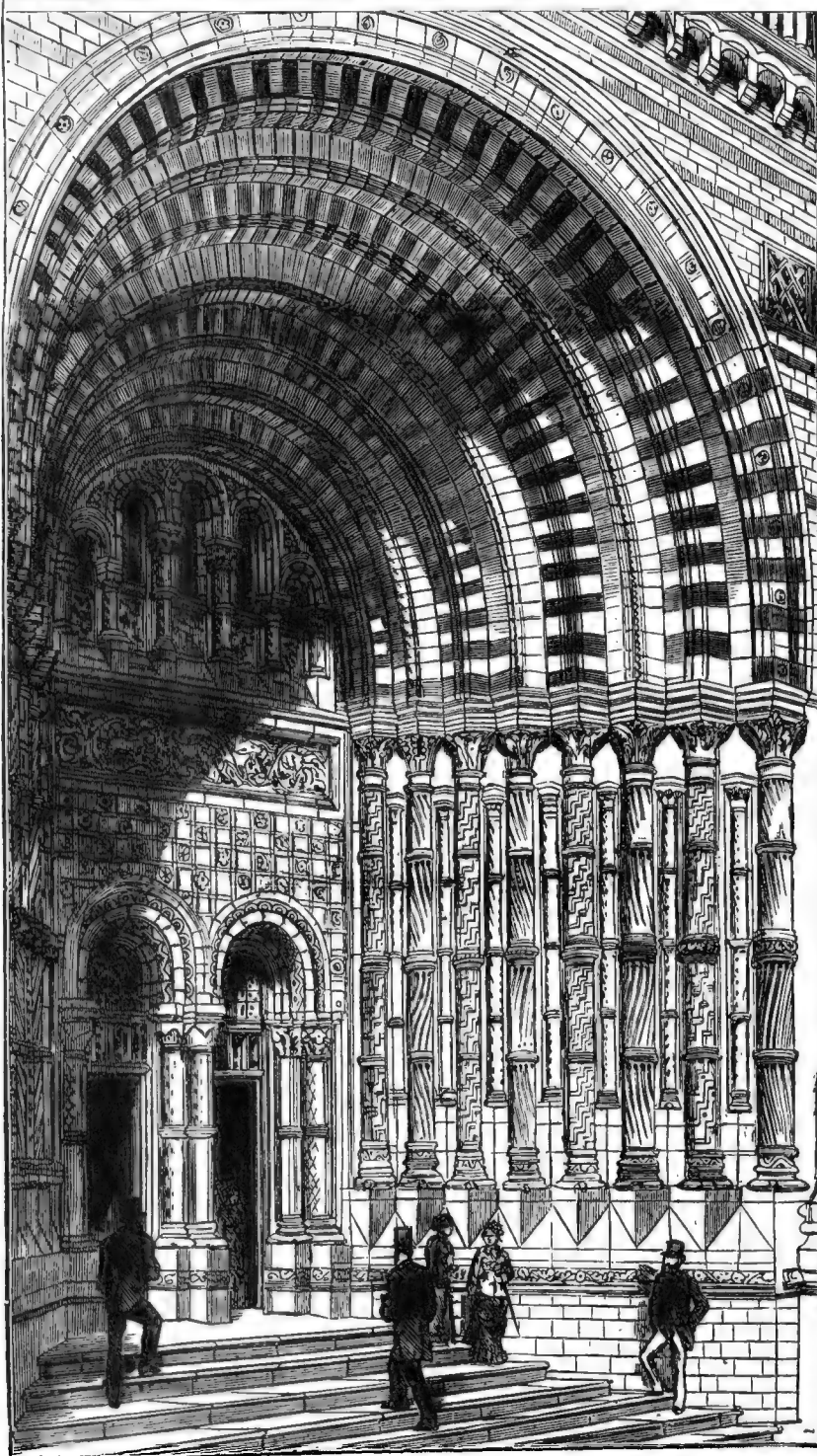
Ashtoreth, whom the Phœnicians called Astarte, Queen of Heaven, with cre-cent horns.

Some can even discern Astarte in our "Easter." The Jews of old had the shew-bread and the wafer of unleavened bread; and the Egyptians, under the Pharaohs (as Sir Gardiner Wilkinson tells us) had also their cakes, round, oval, and triangular. The Persians had their sacred cakes of flour and honey; and Herodotus speaks of similar cakes being offered by the Athenians to a sacred serpent in the temple of their citadel. And, not to mention other nations, the circumstance that accompanied the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, 1857, will make memorable the "chupatties" or sacred cakes of Krishna.

The cakes that were offered to Luna by the Greeks and Romans were either crescent-shaped, or were marked with the crescent moon; and this stamp must have been very similar to that impressed on the cakes offered by the Hebrew women to the Queen of Heaven. This mark also resembled that representing the horns of the sacred ox that was stamped on the Grecian cakes; and the ox was *boun*, and, in one of its oblique cases, *boun*, so we derive from that word *boun* our familiar "bun." There were not only horn-marked cakes, but horn-marked pieces of money; so that it is very difficult to ascertain the true meaning of that passage in the opening of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus, where the watchman says that a great *boun* has come, or set foot, upon his tongue. Although it might mean that something as weighty as an ox's hoof had weighed down his tongue, yet it more probably signifies either that he was bribed to silence with a piece of money marked with the ox's horns, or that the partaking of a sacred horn-marked cake had initiated him into a certain secret. Curiously enough, in the *argot* of thieves, at the present day, a crown-piece is termed "a bull," and it may also be noted that *pecunia*, "money," is derived from *pecus*, "cattle;" and "bull" is derived from *boun*, and also "cow" from the same word, through the Sanscrit *gau*, the *b* and *g* being convertible.

Thus, originally, the *boun* or bun was the cake marked with the horns of the sacred ox. The cross mark was first adopted by the Greeks and Romans to facilitate the division of the cake into four equal parts; and two such cross-marked cakes were found in the ruins of Herculaneum. These cakes were adopted by the early Christians in a spirit of symbolism; but, although the cross was marked on the cake in token of the badge of their faith, yet it was

M. R. D. DONNE



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THE ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM AT SOUTH KENSINGTON



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THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND—THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH'S RELIEF COMMITTEE

the case, and therefore only adjourned until next morning, remarking that meanwhile the prisoner had better remain in custody, especially as he had received a pamphlet written on his behalf. He warned him and his friends that sending such communications to judges was likely materially to affect the sentence if the prisoner were found guilty.

WILLIAM HENRY WALTER, the notorious bank forger, has been convicted, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. Mr. Justice Denman remarked that it was not a case of sudden temptation, and his duty to the public prevented him from considering the written appeal for mercy which the prisoner had made to him.

AN EXTRAORDINARY JEWEL ROBBERY was committed early on Monday morning at Exeter by two men who had put up for the night at an hotel where a London jeweller was also staying, having with him about 2,000l. worth of stock packed in two cases. During the night the thieves managed to get possession of both these cases,

and left the hotel, telling "Doots," as they went out, that they wanted to catch an early train. "Doots," however, was suspicious, and he and a boy followed the men, who soon began to run, and to throw away some portions of their booty, strewing the road with watches, rings, chains, and other articles. One of the men was caught; but the other succeeded in getting clear off with 500l. worth of the goods.

THE PURSE TRICK.—Most people who know anything of the streets of London are also familiar with those benevolent peripatetic tradesmen who profess to sell two half-crowns and a shilling purse for sixpence. One of these was the other day haled before a magistrate on the portentous charge of "pretending by palmistry to deceive and impose upon Her Majesty's subjects." He, however, explained that his chance of making money for himself depended on sleight-of-hand, and after he had given a practical illustration of his

skill in Court, the magistrate dismissed the case, remarking that if people were fools enough to buy purses in that way they must put up with it.

THE CAPTURE OF BRIGHT-PLUMAGED BIRDS for the benefit of feminine adornment is doing considerable injury to the beautiful Indian kingfishers. A correspondent of a Lahore journal, quoted by the *Times of India*, speaks of meeting two men armed with odd-looking baskets, strolling along the shores of a lake in the evening, and who were birdcatchers from Madras. Their baskets contained 200 kingfishers' feathers, which they would sell for less than 2l. at Madras, and the men stated that bands of their brethren were scattered over the country all the year round, their spoils being sent to England. Their occupation however is forbidden in Guzerat.

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May be ordered of all Newsagents and Booksellers.
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MECHI.—CHEAPER THAN AT THE STORES.
20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MR. MECCHI has determined not to be UNDERSOLD by the Co-operative Stores—and will therefore make the above allowance on all purchases of 5s. and upwards. Catalogues of his splendid stock of dressing bags, dressing cases, wedding presents, and birthday gifts, sent post free. His cutlery, strops, razors, and paste, have been tested and appreciated for 12 years.—112 Regent Street, London.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
13, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.
DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
CREDIT of half the first five Annual Premiums allowed on whole-term Policies on healthy Lives not over 60 years of age.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES granted, without Profits, payable at death or on attaining a specified age.
INVALID LIVES assured at rates proportioned to the risk.
CLAIMS paid thirty days after proof of death.
BONUS.
The Reversionary Bonus at the Quinquennial Division in January, 1877 (amounting to £257,014), averaged 50 per cent., and the Cash Bonus 30 per cent., on the Premiums paid in the five years.
THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place in January, 1882, and persons who effect New Policies before the end of June next will be entitled at that Division to one year's additional share of Profits over later Entrants.
REPORT, 1879.
The 55th Annual Report, and the latest Balance Sheets rendered to the Board of Trade can be obtained at either of the Society's Offices, or of any of its Agents.
GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.
INSTRUCTION in all the subjects of the above Examination is given at Guy's Hospital. The Classes for the June Examination will commence on Tuesday, March 30. The Classes are not confined to Students of the Hospital.
For further particulars address the DEAN, Guy's Hospital, S.E.

SELECT SANITARIUM, Clifton
Mansion, Margate, for non-infectious medical and surgical cases.—The Lady Principal, Mrs. COCKRELL (late London Hospital), or Miss Hodges, Association of Trained Nurses, 37, Davies Street, W.

SANDOWN, ISLE OF WIGHT.
ROYAL PIER HOTEL.
A winter resort, during which time special terms can be had on application to Mr. C. O. Wilkinson, Manager.

BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.—An
ENGLISH LADY desires to receive, by May 1st, Three or Four Boarders. Private room for meals, and every comfort. House close to Tramways, and in the pleasantest and healthiest part of Brussels. Terms, inclusive of all but beer and wine, £2 10s. per week.—Address P. Q., Armes Library, 2, Rue de Namur, Brussels.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (SELECT) FOR LADIES, BOLTON HOUSE,
102, Clapham Road, Surrey. Established 1867. A private home where patients suffering from serious diseases, and requiring special supervision, can obtain the best medical and surgical treatment without incurring anxiety in their own homes. Treatise of successful cures forwarded for twelve stamps. Terms from Four Guineas per week. Physician, DAVID JONES, M.D. Consultations daily, 11 till 1 (Tuesday and Friday excepted), at 15, Welbeck Street, London.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL,
LIVERPOOL ROAD, ISLINGTON.
The Committee desire to make known that accommodation is provided in this institution for all classes of fever patients except paupers. Members of the family of an artisan are received free and without a letter of recommendation, and domestic servants, employees, &c., upon payment of an admission fee of two guineas. Private rooms are provided at a charge of three guineas weekly. An ambulance is kept at the hospital for the removal of patients, whose friends must be provided with a medical certificate at the time of making application.
To meet the large and increasing demand for free admissions the Committee earnestly APPEAL for CONTRIBUTIONS, which will be thankfully received by Messrs. Dinsdale and Co., 30, Cornhill; Messrs. Drummonds, Charing Cross; Messrs. Coutts, Strand; Messrs. Hoare, Fleet Street; and by the Secretary at the Hospital.

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,
48 and 49, Great Ormond Street, W.C., and Cromwell House, Highbury.
Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.
The ANNUAL FESTIVAL in aid of the funds of this Society will be held at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, on Thursday, April 8th. Sir JAMES PAGET, Bart., F.R.S., will preside.
Noblemen and gentlemen willing to act as Stewards on this occasion are invited to send their names to the Chairman of the Committee, Lord Aberdare; or to the Secretary at the Hospital.
The Committee earnestly APPEAL for Aid to meet the current expenses.
ABERDARE, Chairman.
S. WHITFORD, Secretary.
Bankers—Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs. Herries.

CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY. Patron—The Queen.
The object of this Society is the improvement of the condition of the poor—(1) by bringing about co-operation between the Charities and the Poor Law, and amongst the Charities; (2) by securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases; and (3) by repressing mendicancy.
Committees (38) have been established throughout London.
CONTRIBUTIONS towards the expenses of the Council can be paid at the Central Office, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi; or to Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Abchurch Lane, W.C. Contributions for the poorer District Committees can be paid to the District Committee Aid Fund of the Council.
CHARLES S. LOCH, Secretary.

BEGGING LETTERS.—Persons receiving appeals for charitable objects from applicants with whom they are not acquainted are invited, before replying to them, to COMMUNICATE with the Central Office of the Charity Organisation Society, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, or with one of the District Offices.

VITREMANIE (Stained Windows).
By this simple process windows may be quickly and richly decorated. Price List post free.
London: W. BARNARD, 119, Edgware Road.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, "REGENT STREET."

BEST ENGLISH CRAPES ONLY ARE USED, which stand the wet and damp weather. WIDOWS' DRESS, beautifully fitted, made complete, from 13 to 15. WIDOWS' BONNET and CAP, made by French Milliners. WIDOWS' MANTLE or PALETOT, made by French Milliners, made complete, for a Pair. Sister or Brother, from 13 to 15. MANTLES and PALETOTS, handsomely trimmed, ditto, from 13 to 15. BONNETS, New Styles, made by French Milliners, from 13 to 15.

The BARODA CRAPES—Economic! Inexpensive! Made entirely of this new material, for Mourning, from 13 to 15. Good-Fitting Dressmakers are sent to all parts with a Full Assortment of Goods, and to the best advantage immediately on receipt of Letter or Telegram. WHICH MUST BE CLEARLY ADDRESSED. REGENT ST., Nos. 256 to 262, otherwise they will not reach as desired.

BAKER and CRISP'S CHEAP SILKS.
BAKER and CRISP'S CHEAP DRESSING SILKS. BAKER and CRISP'S WASHING SILKS. BAKER and CRISP'S NEW TEXTILES. BAKER and CRISP'S NEW JERSEY. BAKER and CRISP'S NEW CASHMERE. And 1,500 other New Fabrics. Patterns free. 108, Regent Street, London.

£100 REWARD.
TO STEEL PEN MAKERS, STEEL PEN CUTTERS AND STAMPEES, AND DEALERS IN STEEL PENS.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of our Pens are being manufactured and sold, we are prepared to pay the above amount for such information as may be sufficient to ensure the conviction of any person making, in violation of our rights, imitations of our Steel Pens, stamped with any of the aforementioned names or titles, or colourable imitations of the same:—
THE WAVERLEY PEN THE OWL PEN THE PICKWICK PEN THE NILE PEN THE HINDOO PEN THE PHILADELPHIA PEN
Or our Name—MACNIVEN and CAMERON.
Communications, which will be treated as in strict confidence, may be addressed to Messrs. ALFRED, MANN, and CO., Solicitors, 23, Great Macclesfield Street, London, W.
MACNIVEN and CAMERON (Established 1779).
Pen Makers to Her Majesty's Government Offices, 23-33, Bury Street, London, W.C.
The Registered Proprietors.
Dated this 2nd Sept., 1878.

BUY YOUR BAROMETERS OF THE ACTUAL MAKERS.
BARTON'S GUINIA ANEROID and THERMOMETER, with Enamelled Dial, 5 inches in diameter, an accurate and sensitive instrument. Carved Oak Stand for ditto, 10s. 6d.
BARTON'S NEW COMBINED CLOCK BAROMETER, with thermometer. Size of frame, 9 in. by 15 in. Clock has jewelled 8-day movement, and will go in any position. Aneroid is of the best finish, and will be tested if required before the customer. Price 6s. 6d. New Illustrated Price List of different designs sent free on application.
NEW IMPROVED PATENT FITZROY BAROMETER in Carved Oak or Walnut Frame, and Enamelled scale, large tube, storm and thermometer, £2 10s. All instruments guaranteed.
B. BARTON and CO., 25, St. John St., F.C., and 11, THE BAZAAR GALLERY, Agricultural Hall, during the Cattle Show.
Any of these sent safely packed on receipt of P.O.O. for the amount.

TOBACCO made up into Cigarettes:
The medium size, 1s. per 100; large size, 1s. 6d. per 100. THE IMPERIAL CIGARETTE, per 100, 1s. 6d. and THE PARISIAN CIGARETTE, per 100, 1s. 6d. and THE GOLETTA CIGARETTE, per 100, 1s. 6d. and all orders must be prepaid.—H. L. FARRAR, Chapman's Library, Abbey Road, St. John's Wood.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably relieved at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous lozenges are sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 15d. per box. People troubled with a "hoarse cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious pulmonary and asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.

HEAL ALL!—For Bruises, Chilblains, Rheumatism, Lumbago, &c., no employment equals "Dredge's Heal All" (no emollients). 1s. 15d. a bottle.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.
Pimples, Black Specks, Freckles, and unsightly blotches on the face, neck, arms, and hands, can be instantly removed by using Mrs. JAMES'S HEALING OINTMENT. Made from Herbs only, and is entirely harmless. It imparts such a lovely clearness to the skin that astonishes every one. A Brevet of the United Kingdom (bearing Government Stamp), with direct one, is sent, free from observation. Post free, 1s. 15d. per box, 10 stamps, to Mrs. G. JAMES, 226, Caledonian Road, London, N.
Larger boxes, containing three times the quantity, twenty-five stamps.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED.
TO BE LET, delightful SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE, with a garden back and front. There are 3 sitting rooms, 8 bedrooms, and the usual offices. The dining and drawing rooms are on the ground floor, and the staircase is of stone. The situation is very desirable. For a quiet family the terms would be moderate. Apply by letter only to Box 45, Messrs. L. and H. MORRIS, Advertising Contractors, 82, 1, and 2, Street, London, E.C.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES. South Cary House, Castle Cary, Bath Principals, the Misses BAKER. Assisted by English and French Governesses. Educational advantages, with home comforts. Prospectuses on application. Inclusive terms, forty guineas per annum.

MARCH 27, 1880

TURKEY
PERSIAN
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CARPETS
CARPETSINDIAN CARPETS, 10 Guineas
TURKEY CARPETS, 8 Guineas
PERSIAN CARPETS, 20 Guineas

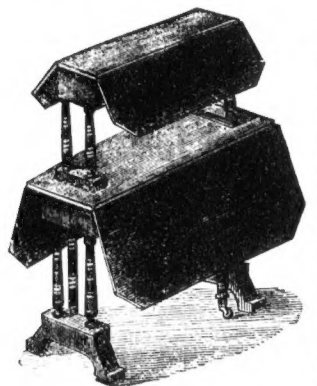
MAPLE & CO., Importers.



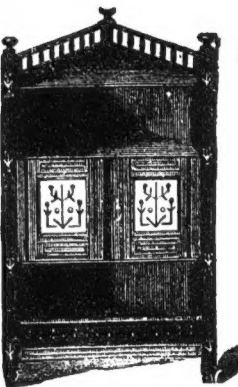
Decorated Bracket to fit in corner, 11s. 6d.



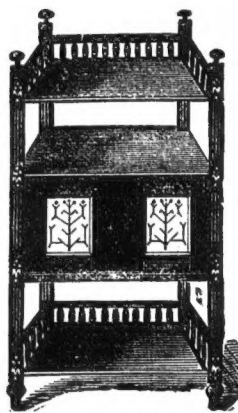
Decorated Glass in Early English, with painted panels; size, 2 ft. 5 in. wide, by 2 ft. 7 in. high, £2 15s.



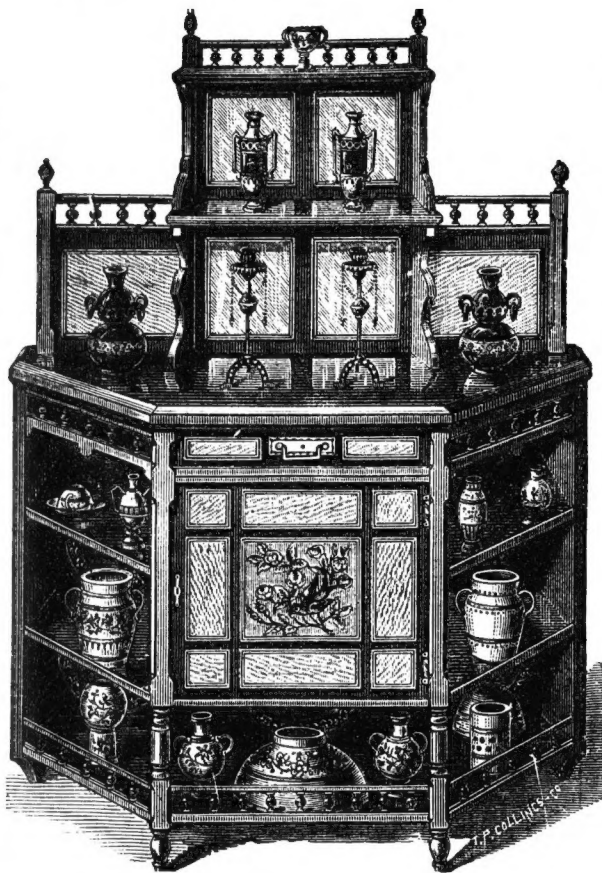
Double 5 o'clock walnut Sutherland tea table, £1 18 6. Ditto black and gold, £2 10 0.



Black and Gold Early English Corner Cabinet, with two doors, and nicely decorated, £3 15s.



Black and Gold Early English Cabinet, with decorated doors, £3 15s.



Handsome Early English Cabinet, in black and gold, with painted panels and bevelled glass:

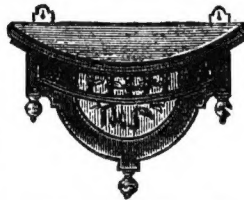
4 ft.	£11 11 0
4 ft. 6 in.	12 12 0
5 ft.	14 14 0

MAPLE & CO. 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON.

MAPLE & CO.,

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON.

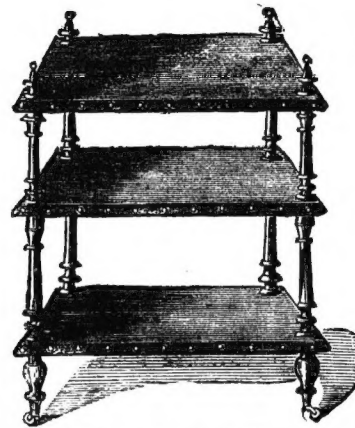
POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT. — Messrs. MAPLE and CO. beg respectfully to state that this Department is now so organised that they are fully prepared to supply any Article that can possibly be required in Furnishing at the same price, if not less, than any other House in England. Patterns sent and Quotations given free of charge.



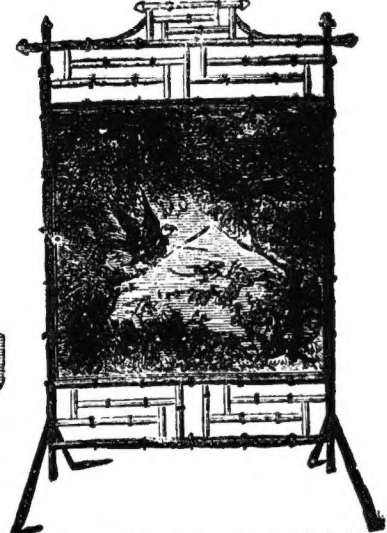
Decorated Bracket for straight wall, 15 in. long, 11s. 6d.

DINING ROOM
DRAWING ROOM
BED ROOMFURNITURE
FURNITURE
FURNITUREMAPLE & CO., MANUFACTURERS.
MAPLE & CO., MANUFACTURERS.

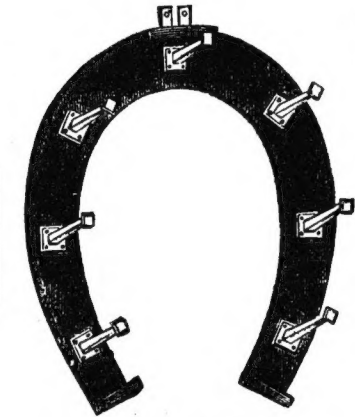
Illustrated Catalogue Post Free.



Handsome black and gold 3-tier Whatnot, with shelves, covered in any colour cloth, £2 10s. Ditto, in silk stamped figured plush, any shade of colour, £2 15s.



The Japanese Screen, with cretonne on both sides, 15s. 6d.



Jockey Club Hat and Whip Holder, in Mahogany, Oak, or Walnut, with seven silver plated hooks. Size, 30 in. by 24 in., 24s. 6d.; Small size ditto, with six hooks, 14s. 9d.



The New Queen Anne Table, covered in Stamped Velvet, 21s.; Ditto, in Figured or Plain Silk Plush, 30s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Please direct all Letters and Orders for
PETER ROBINSON,
Silk Mercer and Linen Draper, to
THE ONLY ADDRESS,
103 to 105, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.
Where the Business was established in 1833.
CASH PRICES. PARCELS FREE.

SEASON OF 1880.

CAREFUL PREPARATIONS have been made to maintain in the COMING SEASON the high standard in all classes of goods which has obtained for PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD STREET, so ample a recognition by the Upper and Middle Classes. The system resorted to for nearly fifty years of marking goods at REAL MONEY PRICES, and reducing at once the saleable price and all goods which are out of condition, or behind the requirements of the day, has been increasingly appreciated by the customers of the house, and is now recognised as the only sound principle of business.

ALL GOODS ARE MARKED IN
PLAIN FIGURES FOR CASH, and will
compare favourably as regards QUALITY, VARIETY,
and PRICE with any Stock in the Kingdom.
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THE FASHION BOOK (First
Edition) is now ready, and will be sent post free
on application to
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PLAIN and FANCY SATINS and BROCADES,
5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per yard.
300 PIECES of BLACK SILK-FACED SATINS,
soft and light, 1s. 11½d. per yard.
300 PIECES of NEW FRENCH SILK BRO-
CADES of extreme richness, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per yard.
300 PIECES of RICH COLOURED GROS
GRAINS, 7s. 6d. per yard.

Cheaper than any we have ever offered.
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MALVERN COLLEGE.

The Next Term will begin on Monday, May 3rd.

"MAN-O-WAR" COSTUME
WITH CAP, 23s.
for Boys from three to ten years.
Height of Boy and size round head are
the measurements required.

"MAN-O-WAR" COSTUME
WITH CAP, 23s.
Serge Blouse, gold badge, &c.,
Trousers, Singlet, Silk Square, Lanyard,
Knie, Cap "H.M.S. Pinalore".

"MAN-O-WAR" COSTUME
WITH CAP, 23s.
as supplied by us for the
recent ball at the Mansion House.
Booked free to any part.
A. LYLES and SON,
JUVENILE OUTFITTERS
By Special Appointment,
KENSINGTON HOUSE, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

WANZER Sewing Machines,
LOCK-STITCH.
WANZER Kitting Machines,
superior to all others.
PRICE LIST FREE.
Chief Office: 4, Great Portland Street,
Oxford Circus, London, W.

**MESSRS. JAY'S JERSEY COS-
TUME.**—The bodice of this costume is com-
posed of a material specially woven for the purpose
either in silk or wool, the texture of which is so elastic
that a perfectly fitting dress can be made without the
ordinary seams. The dress is arranged to lace up the
back, and fitting to the figure as well as a kid glove
should fit the hand, produces a remarkably good effect.
The lower part can be varied, both in material and design.
JAY'S, Regent Street.

MERALANE CASHMEREETTE
(Registered).—A New Black Texture for this
season, French manufacture, all wool, very effective and
very cheap, 42 in. wide, and only 2s. 9d. per yard.
JAY'S, Regent Street.

EVENING DRESS.

Messrs. JAY have a most Fashionable Assort-
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for Ladies who are in Mourning, or for those who wear
black from choice. Bodices are also made up by ex-
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LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

JAY'S,
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WARE-
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List No. 1	£5 5 0
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Indian Layette (a speciality), £31 os. 4d.
Full particulars post free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly, W.

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Walnut REVOLVING STEREOSCOPES, to hold 50
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LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, price £4 4s.
Liberal discount for cash.
BRITANNIA COMPANY, Colchester,
Makers of Bicycles, Free Saws, &c.
List, one stamp.

**TRY YOUR WEIGHT.—HYDRO-
LEINE** (Hydrated Oil), has proved of the highest
value as a food in consumption and all wasting diseases,
invariably producing increase in flesh and weight. This
preparation of Hydrated Cod Liver Oil is tonic, diges-
tive, and ten times more pleasant to taste, than plain
cod liver oil. "Hydroleine" will nourish and produce
increase of weight in those cases where oils or fat, not
so treated, are difficult or impossible to digest. All
tendency to emaciation and loss of weight is arrested
by the regular use of Hydroleine.—Of all Chemists,
4s. 6d.; or sent free for 5s.—Address, HYDROLEINE
CO., 493, Oxford Street, London. Pamphlet free.

THE NOSE MACHINE used for a
few times, an hour daily, shapes the member to
perfection. 10s. 6d.; sent by post for stamps.—ALEX.
ROSS, 21, Lamb's Conduit Street, Holborn, London.

A LIBERAL MAJORITY.—What
ever may be the result of the forthcoming election,
there will doubtless be a large majority of tried sup-
porters who will be ready to give any number of pledges
as to the value of ROWLAND'S OINTMENT for pre-
serving the teeth from decay and for imparting to them
that pearly whiteness which gives beauty to the for-
tunate possessor: its unprecedented success for the last
50 years shows the favour in which it is held, while the
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line produces, by two or three applications, the
beautiful golden colour so much admired. Warranted
perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. of all
Perfumers and Chemists. Wholesale, R. HOVENDEN
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NUDA VERITAS.—Grey Hair
restored by this valuable specific to its original
shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey.
Used as a dressing it causes growth and arrests falling.
The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One
trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of
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R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

BREIDENBACH'S Wood Violet.
Fresh as morning gathered flowers. Price
2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. Bottle. Sold at all Chemists and
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London. (Sole Address).

BREIDENBACH'S AMANDINE,
for rendering the Hands delicately soft and white.
Price 2s. 6d. Jar.—Sole Address: 157B, New Bond Street,
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**VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the
HAIR.**—If your hair is turning grey or white,
or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it
will positively restore in every case grey or white hair
to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable
smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charm-
ingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the
hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed.
Full particulars around each bottle. Ask your nearest
Chemist for THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street,
London, and sold everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

This pure Solution is the best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Head-
ache, Gout, and Indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The safest and most gentle aperient for
delicate constitutions, ladies, children, and
infants.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

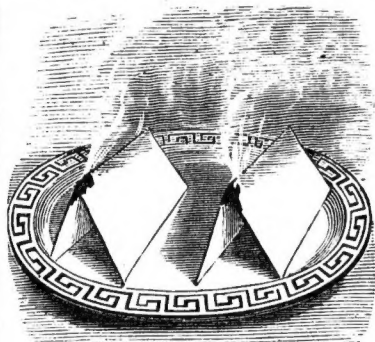
FLORILINE! FOR THE TEETH
AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid
"Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a
pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth
from all parasites or decay, gives to the teeth a pecu-
liarly pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the
breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from
decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant
Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet
herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet
discovery of the age. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d. Pre-
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**FOOD
FOR INFANTS,**
Prepared by
SAVORY
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MOORE.

THE ONLY FOOD

**SPECIALY PREPARED
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The most perfect substitute for
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OZONE PAPER, for the Immediate
Relief and Subsequent Cure of ASTHMA,
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, and BRONCHITIC
ASTHMA.

DIRECTIONS.—Fold and place one or two pieces of
paper on a dish and light the top as illustrated, a dense
fume will then arise and gradually fill the room, and
after inhaling for a few minutes, the air tubes will be
cleared of mucus, difficult respiration will cease, and
the patient will fall into a sound and refreshing sleep.
The outer air must be excluded by keeping the
windows, doors, and chimney closed. The paper may
be burnt in the day as well as at night if necessary. Price
2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per Box. The 4s. 6d. size contains
twice the quantity of the 2s. 9d. Of all Chemists, or
from the Proprietor for 33 and 54 stamps. This remedy
is advertised in the *Lancet* and *British Medical Journal*.
It is therefore known to members of the Medical Pro-
fession, by whom it is recommended.
OZONE CIGARETTES, to be used when the Ozone
Papers are inconvenient, 2s. 6d. per box, by post for
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Prepared by R. HUGGINS, Chemist, 199, Strand,
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HOOPING COUGH.

ROCHE'S HERRAL EMBROCATION.—The cele-
brated effectual cure without internal medicine. Sole
Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 157,
Queen Victoria Street, (formerly of 67, St. Paul's
Churchyard), London, whose names are engraved on
the Government Stamp.
Sold by most Chemists. Price 4s. per bottle.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND

OINTMENT.—THE PILLS purify the blood,
correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and
bowels. THE OINTMENT is unrivalled in the cure
of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

4s. 6d. per bottle.

WHOLESALE—49, SOUTHWARK STREET.

THE "FACSIMILEOGRAPH."

SAVES TIME, MONEY, AND BRAINS.

This ingenious apparatus enables any person to
take 100 Copies of a Letter, Circular, Music,
Mechanical Drawing, Design, or Sketch, in ten
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A new preparation. Arrests decay, nourishes
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FOR PRESERVING THE
HANDS,
SKIN,
LIPS,
FROM
CHAPS and
ROUGHNESS.**
By use of the AUROSINE the Hands and Skin are
preserved supple, soft, white, and free from chaps. All
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AUROSINE removes sea-tan and the effects of exposure.
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Easily applied by saturating wool with it and packing
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This new preparation is recommended for the Teeth
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The TINCTURE is an astringent, detergent, and anti-
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A SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR
GENERAL DEBILITY,
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EXHAUSTION OF THE MENTAL POWERS.
Speedy relief is given by the use of Phospho-Muriate
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BEAUTIFUL IN APPEARANCE,
OF GREAT CELEBRITY,
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Cashmeres and Merinos, **40in. wide, 1s. 6½d. per yard.**
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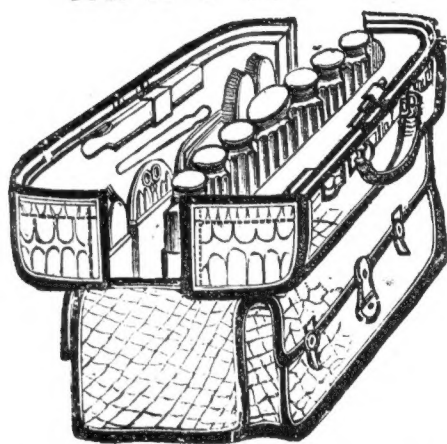
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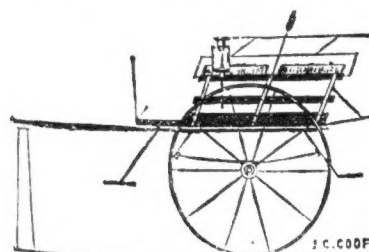
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BLACK and GOLD same price.
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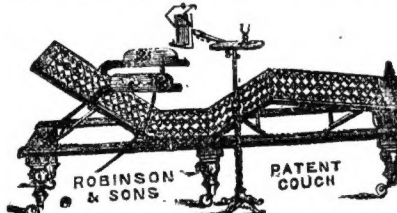
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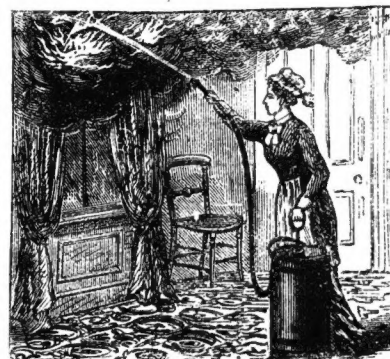
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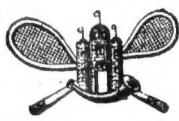
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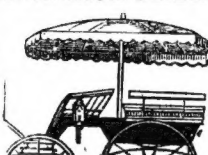
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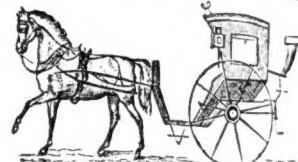
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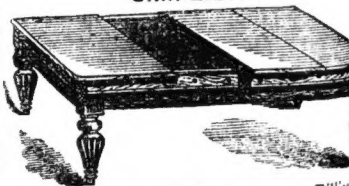
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